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For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy! to the end.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

CHAMPAGNE.

SAUMUR
M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, specially adapted for Cup use.
Rs. 34-8 per doz. Bottles; Rs. 37-8 per doz. ½ Bottles.

AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENTS:
BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants."
IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS. FOR
NEAVE'S FOOD INFANTS CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST. ESTABLISHED 1825.
Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Fleah and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Food."

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS
PEARLS.
DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, CAT'S EYES,
SAPPHIRES, TURQUOISES,
&c., &c., &c.,
DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

MISSING STONES replaced in Ornaments, and all kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.
All GEMS set on the PREMISES under the STRICTEST EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.
DESIGNS and ESTIMATES furnished for ANY DESCRIPTION of JEWELLERY, no matter how INTRICATE or ELABORATE.
Charges commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS THE VERY BEST BREWED IN GERMANY,
IS ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.
SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM PILE & COMPANY'S "PERFECTUM."
RIDING BREECHES
CUT ON THE MOST APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.
Cash Prices.

	Rs.	As
WHITE DRILL for Polo	11	4
WHITE or KHAKI COTTON CORD	11	4
WHITE or DRAB MOLESKIN	13	8
WHITE ELASTIC TWILL	20	0
DRAB VELVET CORD	25	0
WOOLLEN BEDFORD CORD	25	0
FANCY WHIPCORD	25	0
SUPERFINE WHITE DOESKIN for Racing	31	8
SILK WARP WHITE CASHMERE	31	8

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA
GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

SMOKE
MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

			Rs.	A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large per 100	5	12
Do.	" 2	Medium "	5	0
Superfine	" 3	Largest "	5	8
Do.	" 4	Large "	4	12
Do.	" 5	Medium "	4	0
Extra fine	" 8	Large "	4	0
Do.	" 10	Medium "	2	12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs.	a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12	0
Romeo Y Julietta, per box of 50	5	8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10	0

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR
CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 " "		50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ " "		100
BAHADUR " 2	4 " "		100
BAHADUR " 3	3½ " "		100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 " "		100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 " "		200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

W ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

...ERS & PROPRIETORS...Messrs. F. BRETT HARDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH.
...ANAGER.....Mr. J. SAVILLE SMITH.

TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF THE
LONDON LYRIC COMPANY,
NUMBERING 25 ARTISTS.
Under the Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD HARRIS,
G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, and
LADY HARRIS, and SUITE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER,
"THE LATE LAMENTED."
A Farcical Comedy in 3 Acts.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 13TH DECEMBER,
"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."

THURSDAY, 14TH DECEMBER,
GRAND PATRONAGE NIGHT.
In the Presence of His Excellency Sir G. R. C. HARRIS K.C.I.E., LADY HARRIS, and SUITE.
(By Special Request.)
"JIM THE PEN MAN."
Miss ETHEL ARDEN as Mrs. RABSTON.

FRIDAY, 15TH DECEMBER,
Tom Taylor's ever welcome Drama,
"THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN."
Miss Maria Brian in her Original Impersonation of SAM WILLOUGHBY.

SATURDAY, 16TH DECEMBER,
F. C. Burnand's successful Farcical Comedy,
"ARTFUL CARDS."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 12; Stalls, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.
RESERVED SEATS.
Plan at SOUNDY and Co.
Business Manager: HARRY PYNE.

S. S. "CITY OF PERTH," ARRIVED
9TH DECEMBER, 1893.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Victoria Dock. Chalni or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed into Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.
After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 9th December, 1893. Agents.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THERE will be a SMOKING CONCERT on FRIDAY next, the 15th Inst., in the PAVILION, at 9-15 P.M. All Members invited.

THE OFFICERS, 1st N. Lanc. Regt., will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS Contracted by their MESSMAN, Mr. J. C. MASCARENHAS.

S. JACKSON, Major,
1st N. Lanc. Regt., President, Mess Committee.

BURGLARY AND FIRE.

PERSONS desirous of SAVING their Valuable Articles from destructive FIRE and ORIENTAL BURGLARS should buy SAFES, BOXES, and LOCKS of the WORLD-KNOWN make of CHUBB, so that there may be no FEAR of their being robbed by BURGLARS, and their valuables being DESTROYED by FIRE. Illustrated Price List free by Post.

...BB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

...AS CARDS!
'XMAS CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!!
...eat Variety, Best and Cheapest.
AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.
...B. D. MOTIWALA & Co.,
..., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LD.

PORTABLE ENGINES, 1½ Crab Winches, Centrifugal Pumps, Constructors' Pumps, Rock Drilling Machines, &c., Second-hand but in good order. Repaired if required in the Railway Workshops. For further Particulars apply to

HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper, B.-N. Railway, Nagpur, C. P.
Nagpur, 9th December, 1893.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery, up to 2 P.M., on 31st January, 1894, for the Supply of Indigenous Stores required for the Warora Colliery during the Financial year 1894-95.
2. Forms of Tenders, conditions of contract and list of Stores to be supplied, can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of one rupee.
3. Tenders should be marked "Tenders for supply of Stores."
4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEO. B. REYNOLDS,
Manager, Warora Colliery.
Warora, 8th December, 1893.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 3 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December, 1893, for the Construction of STRAINERS, at GHATKOPER SIPHON HEAD.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,100 (one thousand one hundred) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 11th December, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BHAI BRASHER GAWAD, late of Bombay, Mahim inhabitant, Deceased.

RAJABAI alias LUXUMIBAI, Widow of the said Deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay, aforesaid, the 22nd Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 22nd Day of November, 1893.
Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
REDUCTION IN FARES DURING CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS, FROM 12TH DECEMBER, 1893, TO 6TH JANUARY, 1894, INCLUSIVE.

RETURN TICKETS will be issued to First and Second Class Passengers for any Distance above 100 miles over this Railway at a Single Fare for the Christmas and New Year Holidays. These Tickets will be issued on and after the 12th December, 1893, and will be available for completion of Return Journey up to and inclusive of the 6th January, 1894.
(b) These Tickets will not be accepted for Reserved accommodation.
(c) The concession will apply in Local Booking and in Through Booking with the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Indian Midland and Great Indian Peninsula Railways only. Passengers for Other Lines will be booked to the Junction only.
(d) The concession over the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways is the same as on this Railway, and Return Tickets will be issued to Stations on those Lines under the same conditions except that the limit of 100 miles will be observed on each Line separately.
(e) Return Tickets will be issued in Through Booking with the Great Indian Peninsula and Indian Midland Railways, ONE AND A HALF FARES being charged for the whole distance over those lines. Tickets to stations on the Great Indian Peninsula and Indian Midland Railways will not be issued before the 16th December, 1893, or after the 31st idem.
(f) By this concession the Return Journey Fares between Howrah and Bombay (viâ Bengal-Nagpur Railway) will be reduced as follows:—

	From	To
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
First Class	171 13 0	103 4 0
Second Class	81 0 0	54 2 0

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dated Nagpur, 30th Nov., 1893.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the Bombay Gazette,
Annas 2, Post free,
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND HYPPODROME
OF PERFORMING ANIMALS
(OPPOSITE THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES),
ON THE ESPLANADE.
THE GRAND ENTIRE
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.

Novel and Wonderful Performances!
Rich and Imposing Costumes!
SIDE-SPLITTING FUN AND FROLIC
BY THE CLOWNS.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3-30 P.M.

Tickets can be had at the BOX OFFICE, from 7 P.M. to 10-30 P.M.
ADMISSION:—Private, to seat Four, Rs. 16; First Class, Rs. 3 each; Second, Rs. 2; Third, Re. 1; and Gallery, 8 annas.
Zenana Seats for Native Ladies, Re. 1.
Children under 12 years, and Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to all Classes, except Gallery.

J. N. PAUL, Proprietor. A. L. GHOSAL, Manager.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S
COMIC OPERA,
"TRIAL BY JURY,"
And a FARCE, Entitled
"A CUP OF TEA,"
Will be given
BY THE MEMBERS OF THE
THESPIAN CLUB
ON 20TH & 22ND DECEMBER.

The following Ladies & Gentlemen will take part:—

Miss Chambers	Mr. Crommelin
Mrs. Falle	Col. Simpson
Miss Griffiths	Capt. Heyman
Miss G. Griffiths	Mr. Hickman
Miss Long	Mr. Leveson
Miss Nicholson	Mr. MacLeod
Miss Stevens	Mr. Nicholson
Miss Swift	Mr. Reddie
Miss Turner	Mr. Roughton
Miss Westlake	Mr. Sargent
Mr. Beaufort	Mr. Schofield
Mr. Buckle	Mr. Stevens
Mr. Casserly	Mr. Stiven
Mr. Crawford	Mr. Windham

And others.
A STRING BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.
The BOX PLAN is now on view at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed the following Days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1894:—
MONDAY and TUESDAY, 11th and 12th December, 1893, for the Election of Chairman.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, 18th and 19th December, 1893, for the Election of Deputy Chairman.
The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber, from 10 a.m. till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st December, 1893.

MADRAS RACES, 1893.

DECEMBER 23RD, 26TH, 28TH AND 30TH.
(Under W. I. T. C. Rules of Racing.)

OWNERS are reminded that the FINAL ENTRANCES for all Races CLOSE on 15th December, and must reach the Secretary on or before that date. Entries by Telegraph must be confirmed by Letter. For Programme see W. I. T. C. Racing Calendar No. 1, of 18th May, and for First, Second and Third Entrances Nos. IV, X, XII, of 30th June, 30th September, 30th October.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

WARNING to PURCHASERS of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE:—Vasanji Nadhoo and Co., of Bombay, Druggists, had begun to sell Ague-Mixture in their name of the same colour as my mixture and in bottles of same size and shape as my Bottles with labels which were a colourable imitation of my own labels. On my taking steps against them they SURRENDERED to me all the Bottles and Labels and undertook not to do so again, and paid the costs of my Solicitors. I therefore warn all imitators of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills that they will be rigorously prosecuted in future.

H. L. BATLIWALLA.
Dadar, Bombay, 29th Nov., 1893.

A 5lb.-TIN FINEST HIMALAYAN ORANGE PEKOE TEA
Will be Delivered FREE for Rs. 5-8
To any Address in India or Burma.
Apply to PROPRIETOR, HERBERTPORE TEA ESTATE, Rambagh, P. O., Saharanpur.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
Pitman's System.
SPECIAL CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN
(Four Months' Course).

ALL Applications for 1894 Session should reach the College by the 5th January. Prospectus, with Application Forms, to be had at the College, or at Messrs NORMAN & Co., Booksellers, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
(IN LIQUIDATION).
NOTICE TO DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

A FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND will be paid by the Undersigned, on presentation of Debenture Bonds, duly discharged at the Office of Messrs. EWART LATHAM and Co., Fort, Bombay.

J. I. MURRAY,
Trustee.

KOLHAPUR AND S. M. COUNTRY AGRICULTURAL, HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1894 TO BE HELD AT CHINCHLI.

THE SHOW will be held on the 20th FEBRUARY, 1894, and Subsequent Days, when PRIZES varying from Rs. 5 to 125 will be awarded for the best Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Agricultural Implements, &c., exhibited under Specified conditions. For prospectus and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

R. R. WAIDYA,
Honorary Secretary, Chinchli Show for 1894.

THE Trustees of the Estate of the late HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY, Deceased, invite Tenders for the purchase of the very valuable Properties (Pension and Tax Ground) at Mazagaon, near the Bridge, one of them known as "Homejee Hall," and the other adjoining it to the South admeasuring 64, 65 and 1,926·39 square yards respectively, together with the Bungalows, outhouses and gardens thereon.
Tenders will be received by one of the Undersigned, Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, upto Noon of the 31st day of December, 1893.
The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender and they reserve to themselves the right of selling the said properties separately or in one lot as to them may seem expedient.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
DADY NUSSERWANJEE DADY,
Trustees.
Bombay, 29th November, 1893.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for Twelve months commencing from the First Day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.
Cocoanut Oil, best, say 3 tons per mensem.
Kerosine Oil, snow flake 150°, say 70 cases per mensem.
Cotton Waste, No. 1., say 1½ ton per mensem.
Tallow, Country, clean, say 6 cwts. per mensem.
To be delivered free on Railway Wagons, Waree Bunder, Bombay.
The Contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakage and other preventible causes in transit.
Cocoanut Oil casks to be returned free to Waree Bunder Station, Bombay, also
Castor Oil 42 tons per annum.
30 tons to be delivered at Secunderabad or Bezwada between the months of January and March, 1894, and the balance, viz., 12 tons during the rest of the year.
Cash item can be tendered for separately.
Sealed Tenders endorsed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent at his Office, Treacher's Buildings (Fort), up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire) on 12th December, 1893.
Form of Tender can be had on application at his Office on payment of one Government Rupee.
The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to deposit Security in Government paper or in cash to the extent of five per cent. of the value of the contract.
The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. C. BURDER,
Bombay Agent.
Bombay, 6th December, 1893.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of REVENUE STORES and STATIONERY for the Official Year, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895, to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, Limited.
Forms of Tenders giving full details may be obtained on payment of Rupees Five, from the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, Central Provinces.
All covers containing Tenders to be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, and Sealed and Superscribed "Tenders for Supply of Stores and Stationery." All Tenders will be opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer, at his Office, on the 15th January, 1894.
Tenderers from Calcutta and other markets situated on the East Indian Railway are requested to calculate freight on the articles they Tender to supply at Nagpur, which must be booked as Railway materials, at the following rates:—

For Consignments below 300 maunds ..1735 pies per maund per mile plus two pice terminal charges; the rate from Howrah to Asansol would therefore be two annas and one pie per maund.

Bulky articles, of which full loads cannot be made, or which require to be loaded separately on account of their size, &c. Four annas per truck per mile.

From Asansol to Nagpur and from Kutni to Nagpur on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at four annas eight pies and three annas five pies, respectively, per maund irrespective of the class of goods. The Rules for capacity, however, must be observed.

HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
Nagpur, 22nd November, 1893.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.

AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
of the
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE
Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY
obtainable in India.
ASSETS.
Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.
ANNUAL BONUSES.
The average reduction in premium at 53 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.
EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.
NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.
NATIVE RISKS ACCEPTED.
CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

☞ Low Rates, Absolute Security, Unconditional Policies. Claims settled immediately on proof of death and title. No delays. ☜

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM IS UNSURPASSED.
EXAMPLE OF ENDOWMENT AND OPTIONS.
A CIVILIAN, age 27, can secure an ENDOWMENT for Rs. 5,000 with PROFITS payable at death, or in fifteen years' time, when it will amount, with Bonuses, to Rs. 6,500, against which he will only have paid Rs. 5,831, and was protected from the first payment of premium to the extent of Rs. 5,000.
OPTIONS.—Instead of taking the Rs. 6,500 in Cash he may have a Pension of Rs. 415-7-4 a year for life.
Or (if in good health) obtain a PAID-UP POLICY for Rs. 11,085-12-0, with PROFITS payable at death.
Premium limited to 15 years' Payments.
Yearly Premium, Rs. 388-12; or Half-yearly, Rs. 194 6; or Quarterly Rs. 97-3.
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GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,573,239	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,058

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THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.
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WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.
PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.
PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychinine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.
In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money).
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
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STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 as *regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.
PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.
PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.
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This pill produces no *irritation* of the gastro intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.
PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.
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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Billiousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Session, 10 a. m.
Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Indian Hemp Drugs Commission, Secretariat.
University Examination Results.
Departure of the Rajah of Paddukottai, 9-30 p. m.
Indo-British Trading and Banking Corporation, 3 p. m
The London Lyric Company, 9 p. m.
The Great Indian Circus, 9 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury who were not empanelled yesterday are not required to attend at the High Court this morning, but to-morrow (Wednesday), at 10 a.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, commencing at 4-30 p.m.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, of Monday next.

DEPARTURE.—Bhowsing Takhtsinw, son of his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur, left Bombay for Benares, at 9 p.m., on Saturday last.

MANOCHJI NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,486, the daily average being 182. The total number of new patients was 931.

LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered to-night, at 8-30, by Mr. Robert McGann in the rooms of the Grant Road Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject: "Young Manhood: its Aims and Aspirations."

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Sutlej entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Hiroshima, City of Perth, and Thames yesterday; and the s. s. Stura and Asama left it on Saturday, and the s. s. Bombay and Wasna yesterday.

ARRIVAL.—An Arab, named Sayyid Razack, accompanied by six Arab followers, arrived in Bombay, on Saturday morning, from Bushire, and landed at the Prince's Dock. He is at present staying in Haji Abdoola Sutar's bungalow, at Walkeshwar.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mr. R. H. Jalbhoy, residing at Malabar Hill, has reported to the police, that his servant, Gunnoo Vellad, absconded from Bombay, on the 9th instant, after having stolen a silver watch, of the value of Rs. 25. The delinquent is now being sought for by the police.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A BOY.—Moraji Purda, residing at Mazagowdas Road, has reported to the police, that his son, named Hunsraj, aged fifteen years, left home at 3 p.m., on Sunday, and has not since been heard of. The boy, when last seen, was wearing a silver waistchain and a gold armlet, of the collective value of Rs. 60.

BITTEN BY A HORSE.—Yesoo Gopal, aged thirty years, a Hindu groom, in the service of a coppersmith, was, at 8 p.m., on Sunday last, grooming his master's horse in a stable, at Oomercarry, when the animal bit him on the right calf, causing a serious wound. The injured groom was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and detained.

FALL OFF A BALCONY.—Sivchurun Ramlal, a Marwaree, aged forty-five years, residing on the 1st floor of a house, at Old Bengalpoora, Mandvi, at half-past eleven on Saturday night, whilst under the influence of liquor, was looking out of a window on the balcony, when he fell on to the ground, and sustained injuries to his face and body. He was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

A MEETING OF MEDICOS.—A public meeting of the Medical Profession of Bombay will be held, under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, at 5 p.m., today, at the rooms of the Presidency Association, Ripon Club Buildings, Fort, in connection with the memorialise the Government in reference to the abolition of the chair of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology at the Grant Medical College, and the important public questions and principles affected thereby.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A convention attended by representatives of the various Y. M. C. A.s of the Bombay Presidency was held on Saturday, at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, Mr. Henry Conder, President of the Bombay Association, was in the chair. Encouraging reports were received of the progress of the work, which was shown to be of a very satisfactory character. The Bombay Association continues to progress, and has now a membership roll of nearly 500 persons.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.—Yesterday, on being called to serve upon the Special Jury, at the Criminal Sessions, Mr. J. Hewett said he was suffering from a very bad cold, and requested to be exempted. Mr. Justice Bayley told the juror to make an affidavit, setting forth the grounds for his exemption. On the application of the Advocate-General, Mr. Cursetjee Sorabjee Patel, another special juror, was exempted from service on the jury for a day.

A CORRECTION.—At the Criminal Sessions yesterday Mr. Justice Bayley said in reference to the report of the case concluded on Saturday, that he "accepted" the unanimous verdict of acquittal of the charges of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. As the verdict was unanimous, his Lordship had no voice in the matter; but he did not "agree with the verdict, as he had been of opinion that the case on behalf of the prosecution required an answer; and that the accused should be called on for their defence.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to-day, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Quadrille	Dinorah	Overture	Meyerbeer
Overture	Il Conte Ugolino	Mercadante	
Polka	Tonjours Galant	Fahrbach	
Valse	The Gondoliers	Bucalossi	
Selection	Faust up to date	Meyer Lutz	
Valse	Dolores	Waldteufel	

JUVENILE PLAY.—Vasson Morar, aged twenty-five years, a servant in the employ of Mr. Hammitt, residing at Hope Hall, Mazagon Road, was, on Saturday last accidentally shot on his right knee by Percy Soundy, a lad, aged fifteen years. It appears that at the time of the accident the servant Vasson was pipe-claying his master's shoes in the compound, when the lad Percy went up to him with a saloon pistol in his hand, and whilst talking and carelessly handling the fire-arm his finger touched the trigger and the charge went off, and the shot entered the flesh of Vasson's right knee. Vasson was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and after being treated was sent home.

A MOTHER'S COMPLAINT ABOUT HER SON.—Vennoo, a woman, residing at Lady Jamsetjee Road, has made a report to the police, that her son, Jaggonnath Dadaji, aged sixteen years, left home on the morning of the 7th instant, taking with him ornaments and clothes, of the value of Rs. 163, and has not since returned. The lad was seen at the Dadar Station on that very day in company of two young men. One Luximon Bapoo, a sweetmeat-seller at the station, spoke to the lad, who stated that he was going to Poona. The ornaments taken by the lad are the property of his mother, who, however, refused to sign a complaint against him to the police.

MOUNT POINSUR FEAST.—Sunday was a gala-day to the Roman Catholics of Bombay and Salsette, the occasion being the celebration of the annual feast of our Lady of the Immaculate Conception at Mount Poinsur, where thousands of persons go every year to pay their homage and vows. This feast is celebrated with marked devotion and veneration by one and all owing to blessings being conferred on them during their illness. The Church of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception is an ancient Portuguese building, which has of late been greatly improved by the indefatigable exertions of the managers and the Rev. Vicar of the church. High Mass was celebrated at 11 a.m., followed by sermon, procession, and solemn benediction. The annual fair held in honour of this festival was a thorough success in spite of the heavy crush and the number of stallholders having been increased. The authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway deserve great thanks for providing a special train. The St. Anthony's Band sang and played St. Anne's Mass creditably.

THE GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS.—This circus company gave a very successful performance, on Saturday night. The attendance was as large as on the grand opening night, and the performers, one and all, evinced great dexterity. There was a decided change of programme, the first item being the double horizontal bar, on which Messrs. Burdhone, Mudduck, and Chowdhary, ably supported by the clown, performed some clever feats. Then came the performance of two little boys, who twisted, turned, and put their bodies, legs, and heads in all manner of position. The Padact on horse-back, the boy and girl on double trapeze, and Mr. Dow's well-trained jumping dog were amongst other items of the programme highly appreciated by the audience. Mr. Sreemany entertained the Company with an exhibition of jugglery with cannon balls, and was followed by the educated mare whose repeated leaps through a hoop of fires were continuously applauded. The constant change of programme, and the ability of the performers render the circus well worthy of the patronage it is receiving.

A LOST BUNDLE OF CURRENCY NOTES.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stanford yesterday applied for and obtained immediate summonses against Jusraj Kisondas and another, on a charge of cheating and thereby inducing the delivery of a bundle of seventeen currency notes of a thousand rupees each, the property of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebhrahim and Co. From the information of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, a partner in the firm, it appears that on Sunday the complainant gave Rs. 61,000 in cash and currency notes to a servant to pay to different merchants in the native town. The complainant was afterwards informed that the servant had missed a bundle of seventeen notes of a thousand rupees each, somewhere near the cloth market. Inspector Standford was informed of this, and at 10 o'clock the same night the accused were arrested and the notes were recovered from them. The accused said a Hindu picked up the bundle, but at once told him it belonged to them, and thus securing the notes divided them among them. There were two more persons with the accused, but they could not be found. The Magistrate ordered summonses to be issued.

SCHOOL OF SHORT-HAND.—We are circulating with to-day's issue the prospectus of the St. Xavier's College shorthand school, which we understand is the first of its kind introduced in an educational institution here. It is certainly a step in the right direction, and one which cannot be too highly commended, at that St. Xavier's should take the lead in adapting its curriculum to present times and circumstances, by including stenography therein. That short-hand has, in the present day, asserted itself as almost a *sine qua non* especially in commercial pursuits is a very evident fact. There are myriads of instances of young men who otherwise equipped with a liberal education and conditions which might have been expected to ensure their success in life have found themselves at their wits end to earn a decent living for no other disqualification than ignorance of short-hand. The question now-a-days is, not whether the "winged art" should be learned, but the best way possible of learning it. For our part we do not believe it could be learnt in Bombay in a more systematic and efficient manner than at St. Xavier's, for this is one of the institutions of which it can be truly said that whatever is taught here is taught just as it should be.

BURGLARY AT DELISLE ROAD.—Samadhanoo Ghobs, a contractor, residing at DeLisle Road, has reported to the police, that during his absence at the Arthur CrawfordMarkets between the hours of 10 a.m., and 2 p.m. on Saturday last, his room was entered. Admission was gained by the removal of a board from a partition, which separated his room from an adjoining one, and property, consisting of currency notes, cash, and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 594 were stolen from a box, which was forced open. From inquiries made by the police it appears that two men, whose names are at present unknown, engaged the adjoining room on the 7th instant on the pretext that they intended to set up a Hakim shop. After having engaged the room, they locked the door and left. At 9 a.m., on the following day, they returned to the room, remained in it for four hours, and then went away, leaving the key of the door with the complainant. At 8-30 a.m., on the 9th instant, they again returned to their room, asked for the key of the door, and remained there till the complainant went to the Arthur Crawford Markets. They were seen leaving the room by an old woman at 11 a.m. The police are making inquiries for the suspected men.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Balaram Soodkaji charged Inspector Steers, of the Abkari Department, with assaulting him on the 11th July last. The case for the complainant was that on the 11th July last he (the complainant) was served with a notice from the Abkari Department, informing him that his licenses had been cancelled for seven days for breach of one of its conditions. On the evening of the same day when he and his two managers were receiving three casks of country liquor, when Inspector Steers accompanied by a sub-inspector, three police sepoys, and two Customs peons entered the shop premises. The inspector on entering the shop called out in a loud and angry tone: "Sepoy arrest him, he is my prisoner, he is a *chore* (thief)." About a hundred and fifty people collected in front of the shop on hearing the accusation call out aloud. In the presence of that crowd the accused asked him why he did not close the shop. The complainant explained that the shop was opened only to receive the liquor, as an appointment was previously made. The accused who was then in a very excited state of mind snatched a bunch of keys *badmash* (a boy), who was insulted him. After recording evidence and hearing the arguments of both sides his Worship warned and discharged the accused.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT DADAR.

On Saturday the annual entertainment and distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Antonio D'Silva Boys' School and the Girls School of the S. S. Hearts of Jesus and Mary was held in the spacious hall of the school, which was filled to its utmost capacity. The compound of the school as well as the hall were tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens, oil buttles, and lamps. Punctually at 5-30 p.m., the proceedings commenced by the St. Lucius Band, playing "The Royal Archer," followed by a dialogue in Portuguese. A dramatic performance, entitled "He would be a Lord," adapted for boys from the well-known comedy of Moliere Le Bourgeoise "Gentil Homme" was then given. The young actors rendered their parts very creditably, and it was evident great pains had been bestowed on the get-up of the play. The principal role was assigned to Ignatius D'Almeida representing the Parisian merchant. The pupils of the Girls School also performed their parts very satisfactorily. The three trios "Air Luisse," "Air De Chasse," and "Marche Du Ballet" were capitally executed by a set of school girls. Amongst the three songs the one, entitled "A B C," under the direction of Miss Gomes, well merited the applause accorded it by the audience. Rev. Father D. W. Henriques presided. He was supported on the right by Rev. Father H. Pereira and on the left by Rev. Father P. H. Henriques. After the distribution of prizes the rev. chairman delivered an appropriate speech for the occasion, in which he said that he was obliged to the president for having invited him to preside and was also much pleased with what he had seen. He expressed himself satisfied with the progress of the pupils of both the schools. He was glad to see that education in the community was making progress and he urged those boys who had not received prizes this year to endeavour to devote themselves more diligently to their studies. Finally, he congratulated the teaching staff of the boys school, and the Sisters of the Girls' School, and the managing committee on the success attained during the year. The St. Lucius Band played six pieces of music at intervals in capital style.

The following is the twenty-fifth annual report of the Boys' School:—We close the year under report with 330 pupils on the rolls. It gives us pleasure to be able to testify to the good conduct, steady application, and regular attendance of our boys in general, and we take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to those parents who have co-operated with us this year in our endeavours to enforce regularity in attendance. Up to the present the health of the boys has been good throughout the year. The annual inspection of our school, for the current year, was held on the 30th ultimo, by Mr. J. Oliver, Acting Educational Inspector, N. D., who expressed himself highly satisfied with the efficiency of the school. In the year under report scholarships were awarded to several pupils. With a view to promote the physical welfare of the pupils entrusted to our care we have affiliated our school to the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association. The success of our drill class has gone a great way to improve the physique of our boys. Our thanks are due to the Rev. Father P. H. Henriques for imparting religious instruction to our boys. The school which closed to-day will re-open on the 8th January, 1894. New admissions will take place on and after that day. We beg to convey our best thanks to the Rev. Fathers, ladies, and gentlemen who have honoured this occasion by their presence.

The following is the nineteenth annual report of the Girls' School, Dadar:—We are glad to be able to inform the public that we have had a Government examination this year, instead of, as in former years, inspection, and that the Inspector, Mr. Oliver, expressed his satisfaction at the progress of the pupils and the general condition of the school, but we regret that we are unable to place the Inspector's report before the public as we have not as yet received it. The conduct of the children during the year has been very satisfactory, as well as the application, but we would earnestly impress on parents and guardians the necessity of the children's regular attendance at school. We offer our sincere thanks to the Vicar, Rev. Father Henriques, also to Rev. Father Pereira, for the kind interest they have taken in the school, by giving religious instructions to the pupils regularly during the course of the year. The school year closes with 166 pupils on the rolls. The Maria and Christiana Viegas Scholarships are awarded to Misses Merbai Ghamat, Annie Piedade, Mithibai Ghamat, Domingo D'Abreo, Julie Nunes, Leopoldo De Silva, and Jacinte DeMonte. The school will reopen on the 8th January, 1894.

THE MARSDEN MURDER CASE.

In the Marsden murder case on Friday, the Chief Court was chiefly concerned with the examination of Miss Marsden. The witness was perfectly cool, and gave her evidence freely. She adheered to her former statement, that Marsden first shot her mother and then her brother. She thought her father a little mad. He used to throw chairs and bottles at his wife, and the pair used to quarrel on the subject of Freemasonry. He often threatned to shoot the whole family. Witness stated that her father had a very bad temper, which used to get worse about the time of the new moon. At the time of the murder he was in an especially excitable state. He was very fond of witness. She denied that her brother was lazy. Her father did not dislike him, but was indifferent. Witness was a Roman Catholic as were also her mother and brother. The accused was hostile to Roman Catholicism. The examination of the witness was not concluded when the Court rose.

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick arrives at Lahore on the 3th instant. His arrival will be public.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th November, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,12,000	1,35,000	4,000	2,51,000
Or per mile of Railway	243	293	8	544
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	17,19,488	21,98,173	57,563	39,75,219
For 21 weeks..	18,31,488	23,33,173	61,563	42,26,219
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	83 222	1,53,802	6,024	2,43,048
Ditto of Ry do.	180	334	13	527
Total to corresponding date do.	16,80,180	22,10,314	75,027	39,65,521

Increase for the week..... Rs. 7,932
Ditto to date ..... " 2,60 698

THE current relief between England and India will not be affected by the reduction of one British infantry regiment on the Indian establishment. As matters stand, the 2nd battalions West Surrey Regiment (Dinapur), South Wales Borderers (Aden) and Somersetshire Light Infantry (Fort St. George) proceed home. The 2nd battalion Gloucestershire Regiment goes from Nasirabad to Aden. The 1st battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, from Gibraltar, and the 1st battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, from Egypt, come to India: being posted to Subathu and Wallington respectively. This fills the vacancies in Bengal and Madras. Presumably, therefore, the Bombay Presidency will lose the extra cadre it was given in 1892, when the Burma Garrison was reduced by one British infantry regiment.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE BOMBAY RIOTERS, MURDER AND DESECRATION OF A HINDU TEMPLE.

ONE more of the riot murder cases, with the variation that the accused were all Mahomedans, was tried yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury. The prisoners in the case were Ahmed Sultan Dhalai and eight other Mahomedans, who were charged with the murder of a Hindu named Keshav Gopal, committed on the 12th August, the second day of the riots, at Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Lane, Old Nagpada; with damaging and defiling a place of worship, with intent to insult the religion of the Hindus; rioting; voluntarily causing grievous hurt; and dacoity. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defence. After the prosecution had challenged one Mahomedan, and the defence two Europeans, two Hindus, and one Parsee, the following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY:—
Mr. W. G. Mayhew.—Foreman.
Mr. Dinshaw Sorabjee Mody. Mr. F. W. Shaw.
Mr. A. K. Leslie. Mr. R. N. Mandi.
Mr. James McLean. Mr. N. A. Hildreth.
Mr. H. Chambers. Mr. F. G. Dumayne.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The charges against the prisoners arose out of occurrences that had taken place on the 12th August in a locality in which a large number of Hindus and Mahomedans resided. The evidence would show that a number of Mahomedans came along Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Lane, crying "deen, deen," and making a great noise. The deceased Keshav Gopsi, who was about fifty years of age, resided in a house in the lane, and on hearing the noise in the street, shut the door of his house. The mob attacked the house, and after forcing open the door, dragged Keshav out into the street, where they maltreated him severely. His arm was broken, his forehead had a large wound, and there were many other wounds, from the effects of which he afterwards died in hospital. The medical evidence would show that the deceased was suffering from diabetes; and the jury would have to consider whether or not his death was caused or accelerated by the injuries he had received. The mob, after assulting Keshav, went to a temple known as Jankibai's temple, which they broke into and entirely wrecked, breaking up the the stone-gods that were in the temple, and smashing everything else they could find on the premises. The mob afterwards visited another house in the lane, the owner being absent from Bombay, which they entered and looted. It was in reference to this house that the charge of dacoity was preferred against the accused. The accused were arrested some time after the riots, but had been indentified soon after the disturbance. In explaining the charges against the prisoners, the learned Advocate-General said that the evidence would show that the common object of the mob was to assault Hindus, to defile their temple, and to loot their houses.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Ramchandra Wittoba, who resided in the deceased Keshav's house, said that in the immediate neighbourhood resided a number of Mahomedans in five or six houses. About 7-30 a.m. on the 12th August in consequence of hearing loud cries of "deen, deen," in the street, witness went to the door of his house to see what the matter was. He found the door closed, and Keshav standing near it trying with his hands to keep it closed. Witness assisted him in doing so. Stones were hurled at the door, and on its being forced open Keshav was dragged out into the road by the third accused despite the resistance offered by the witness. In the road were a number of Mahomedans, armed with sticks who were crying out "strike the salla." Witness was struck while endeavouring to prevent the deceased being pulled out of the house. He then ran upstairs and observed the crowd striking Gopal. A woman named Sunkoobai, next went up into the verandah of the house and entreated the crowd not to strike the deceased. Some of the rioters turned upon her, and being struck with sticks, she sat down. The mob also attacked one Shivabai, who had interceded on behalf of the deceased. While Keshav was lying on the ground, the mob cried "the salla is dead, let us go to the temple." The mob, consisting of about thirty persons, then moved on, and witness went out and removed the deceased into the house. The latter was quite unconscious, his right arm being broken, his fingers smashed, with marks of blows all over his body.

Cross-examined: The third accused was the only man who rushed into the house and dragged Keshav out into the street. Witness had been struck on the back, but could not identify the man who struck him. Witness knew several of the men in the mob besides the prisoners, and would identify them if they were brought before him. He did not know their names. He had identified the accused in the Police Court. The police had asked him, and he had pointed out the prisoners as being among the rioters.

Shivajee Ambajee, a toddy shop-keeper, said he lived in Keshav Gopal's house at Old Nagpada at the time of the riots. On the morning of the 12th August about 7 or 7-30 a.m., there was a riot near the house. There was a shout of "deen, deen," and much noise in the street. Witness went down half the staircase when he saw Keshav Gopal being beaten in the street. Witness went into the lower verandah when Sankibai, who was standing beside him, was struck one or two blows. Witness was going to Keshav Gopal, when seven or eight persons, armed with sticks, rushed upon him, when witness ran back into the house. Keshav was being beaten by seven or ten Mahomedans, among whom were the third, fifth, and ninth prisoners, whom the witness knew before that occasion. They lived in the same street close by, and witness was in the habit of seeing them for five or seven years. The rioters then said "he is dead; let us go to the temple." After they had gone, witness and Keshav's son removed him into the house. He was unconscious and never spoke a word. He died afterwards in hospital. He was a well-built, strong man, and went about very easily. Witness identified the three prisoners at the adjourned inquest before the Coroner.

Cross-examined: Witness went up half the staircase without closing the door. The staircase has about thirteen or fifteen steps, which go straight up without a winding. There were in all 25 or 30 Mahomedans. Witness could not identify more than the three accused he had pointed out. He had identified them at the adjourned inquest and on two other occasions. Witness could not say whether they lived in one and the same house.

Re-examined: Witness pointed out the three accused out of a number of Mahomedans.

Sittaram Keshav, son of the deceased Keshav, said his father was a man of means and was the owner of the house in which they lived. Witness was standing at a window of the house opposite at the time of the riot on the 12th August. The door of the house was battered and forced open; and the third accused, whom the witness knew as "Ahmed the spectacleman" for five or six years, dragged his father into the street. While there the fifth accused, whom also witness knew as "Khattoo" five or six years, struck Keshav with a stick. Other people also struck him with sticks. He then fell down. Sunkoobai then ran into the verandah with folded hands, and entreated the rioters not to strike Keshav. Two or three persons then rushed upon her and struck her. She sat down. Witness then saw Shiva Ambajee coming down into the verandah, when seven or eight persons rushed at him. He ran back. The rioters afterwards went to Jankibai's temple saying the "salla is dead." The deceased was thereupon removed into the house. Witness identified the first, second, sixth, and seventh accused as having been among the persons who were standing round his father. They were all armed with sticks.

Cross-examined: Witness had gone into the opposite house to make inquiries about friends and relations who had stayed away on the day previous. Witness had no opportunity to rush into his father's house. He went up into Ramjee's house and looked from the window. The window had two or three cross bars. Witness was at the window of one Babajee's room. There was no other person at the window at the time. Babajee was not in the house at the time. His wife Parvati was in the room. Witness had not to lean forward to have a look at his father's house. When he looked there was a crowd already there. There were some persons in the verandah and others in the street. The door, when forced open did not fall down, but flew open on one side. None of the rioters actually entered the house. On the 15th October, witness pointed out to the police the fifth, sixth, and seventh accused. The eight and ninth accused were pointed out by some other persons and were arrested on the same day.

A number of persons were arrested and subsequently set free?—No other persons were arrested on my information, and subsequently set free.

You identified the first, second, third, fifth, sixth, and seventh prisoners. Did you know any of the other persons in the mob?—Yes. They are not here.

Did you give information in reference to them?—Yes.

They have not been arrested?—No.

How many were they?—Three or four.

It is a serious matter; you must say whether it was three or four?—Three, I saw the third accused at the police chowkey on the 16th October. He was free.

Re-examined: There were several riots in our street, and we had presented petitions to the police and the Chief Presidency Magistrate. (Is shown a printed petition.) I and others persented this petition to the Commissioner of Police on the 12th October. The police then came to our street to make enquiries. Up to that time no enquiries had been made. Several of the rioters were named in the petition. I have not since the riots seen some of the persons named in the petition.

To Mr. Kirkpatrick: We caused the petition to be written and sent by a Vakil. Keshav had not died at the date of the presentation of the petition.

To the Judge: I was joint with my father in food, worship, and estate.

Sunkibai said she lived in Keshav Gopal's house. On the morning of the 12th August, she was standing by her door. Keshav came into the house, closed the door, and stood inside. The door was afterwards broken open, and Keshav being dragged out, was being beaten. Witness went into the verandah and begged the rioters not to beat her land lord. They said "why do you, a woman, come forward?" and struck her two blows, whereupon she sat down. She could not identify any of the rioters.

Sadhan Keshav, another son of the deceased, corroborated the other evidence regarding the assault committed upon his father.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick: I and three others stood on the staircase and saw the assault committed. Shiva Ambajee is my uncle. He went forward to the rescue of the deceased, but he fell back when the Mahomedans rushed at him.

Having come back, did he remain with you and the others on the staircase until the Mahomedans left?—Yes, he was with us on the staircase.

Then you were all looking on at what happened in the street?—Yes.

Where was your father when the first blow was struck?—In the road below the verandah.

Did any of the crowd come into the house at all?—No, Not then.

Did they come in at all?—After we had removed my father about ten persons came in.

That is not my question; did any of the mob come in on the door being pushed open?—No.

Would you recognise any of the rioters besides four of the accused?—No, I cannot.

When did you next see the accused?—After the police sent for me to identify them. That was some days before I was examined before the Magistrate.

How many days before?—I cannot say.

Re-examined: I gave evidence before the Coroner's inquest, when I identified the four accused, the second third, fifth and eighth.

To the Judge: I afterwards identified them before Mr. Cooper.

Sittaram Babajee was standing in the verandah of Keshav's house on the morning of the 12th August. Witness ran into the house with Keshav, who closed the door. It was forced open, when the third accused dragged Keshav into the road, and he and others struck him with sticks. Witness identified the second, third, fifth, and eighth prisioners as being among the rioters.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick: The landlord was in the verandah, and I was standing with him.

Why did you go to the house at all that morning—What business had you?—I was living there with my brother.

When the crowd came, you went and stood on the staircase. Were you all standing on one step?—No, on five or six steps.

Near the top?—No, in the middle.

Were you standing on the steps all the time?—No, I ran up when the door was forced open, and was standing near the railing of the staircase.

Did the other men on the staircase run upstairs also?—No, they remained on the steps.

Did you identify only these four men out of the crowd?—Yes.

You had not seen them again until the inquest?—No.

Dr. Sadashiv Wamon Kanei, Licentiate of Medicine, of the Bombay University, had made a deposition in the Police Court, which the Advocate-General read to the Court. Witness had seen the deceased Keshav, and described the wounds he saw on him. In witness's opinion, the injuries on the deceased accelerated his death.

Was he unable to move about?—Yes, from one room to another for the dressing of the wounds.

Was he able to attend to his business?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick: When I first saw the deceased, I was not sure whether he would recover.

Did you feel that the case would be fatal?—I cannot say what I felt then.

Did you find the wounds dressed before you were called?—No.

I mean by a skilled hand?—No.

Do you think that if skilled advice had been obtained at once, the case would not have been fatal?—The wounds would have healed sooner.

And the man would have had a chance of recovery?—I do not think so. I am not sure that there would have been any material difference between that and what took place subsequently.

Jankibai, widow, said she was the owner of the temple of Luxmi Narayen at Nagpada. It is close to the deceased Keshoo's house. On the morning of the 12th August, the temple was closed. The Mahomedans came from the Kawah lane, the direction of Keshav's house, and came to the front door of the temple. There were 25 or 30 persons armed with sticks. They said "deen, deen, break the temple." They struck at the front door of the temple. The padlock of the door was broken, but not the door. They then went back and entered the temple by another passage. Witness heard sounds of the globes, lamps, and chandeliers being broken. All the idols were also broken. Then some of the rioters, who were all Mahomedans, got on the parapet of the roof, a sort of terrace, and by means of crowbars threw down into the street stone images of the Rushis. They were life-size made of blue stones. There was a stair case by means of which a man could get into the terrace. Nos. 5, 7 and 9 were seen by witness on the terrace. They threw down the Rushis. There were other Mahomedans also. Some of them had in their hands the heads of some of the idols in the temple, in pieces. They called out to witness and said "Jankibai, see your gods." They then stood in front of the temple, and witness was looking on from a window in her house. The window was partly open.

At this stage, the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock his (Tuesday) morning.

THE DEATH OF MYALL KING.

THE Most Popular Horse in India has run his last race. On Tuesday afternoon, when Alford was taking him over the hurdles, Myall King led by Plebeian cleared the first three without touching but took none of them kindly, and at the third on landing he seemed to cross his legs, and in the next stride he turned right over and flung Alford clear of him. Alford pitched on his shoulder, and fortunately escaped with a severe contusion. But the horse on rising was seen to be dragging his off, hind, and examination proved he had broken the pastern joint. Recovery being hopeless he was mercifully put out of his sufferings.

By King Cole—Queen of the Forest, the latter by Barbarian—Graceful, Myall King was a brown gelding standing 15 hands 3 inches Before being imported to this country he ran several times in Australia, winning twice at Newcastle, New South Wales, on the 24th and 27th May 1886 in handicaps over a mile and nine furlongs, each worth fifty sovereigns. Shortly after he was purchased by the late "Teddy" Weeks for Lord William Beresford and in the hot weather of 1887 was brought out to India. He was successful on his first appearance in the East, viz., in the Viceroy's Cup of that year, when, carrying 8st. 8lbs., he defeated Caulfield, Nulquine and four others, including the hurdle racer Goldfinder and Mr. Hoef Dwarkasji In the Cooch Behar cup, two days afterwards he ran third to Sharo and Goldfinder, and, on the last day of the meeting, secured the Dur Chunah Cup. He was unplaced in the Merchants' Cup at the second meeting. At Lucknow he won the Stewards' Cup but was unplaced in the Horse Handicap, and wound up the season by walking over for the Melbourne Plate at Umballa.

Next year he repeated his victory in the Viceroy's Cup, when carrying 9 stone he beat Moorhouse, Fitzwilliam, Metal, the fancied one of the stable, and Charlton in the best time on record, 3min, 7⅘secs. His two subsequent efforts in the Cooch Behar Cup and the Dhurbhangha Cup were unsuccessful Moorhouse securing both.

In 1889 Myall King was not himself, and in the Viceroy's Cup was started as a pacemaker for Pennant, while in the Durbhangah Cup Camillus, now winning races in the Straits, after going, all to pieces up here, beat him at level weights.

The season 1890-91 saw the "King" himself again and for the third time he carried off the blue riband of the Indian Turf.

Thrice against mighty odds sent forth
Thrice brought in triumph home,

unexpectedly defeating Moorhouse, the more fancied Bravo and Recall, Cyclops and Camillus. In the Durbhangah Cup later in the week, when giving away lots of weight, he got third also to the shifty Recall and Bravo in the Durbhangah Cup, and though unplaced in the Merchants' Cup, when the Ceylon mare Giddy Girl effected such a surprise, and beaten a length by Lord Harry in the Casrewitch at the Calcutta Third Extra, when the latter was receiving 45 lbs., he successfully finished up the season by taking the Stewards' Purse at Lucknow.

In the Viceroy's Cup of 1891, Myall King ran third to Moorhouse and Little Prince, and being quite out of form was not in the first three either the Durbungah Cup or Merchants' Plate. Last season he promised to make a good show and commenced by winning the Hyderabad Gold Cup and running a good second to Flashlight in the Peishkar's Purse on the third day of the meeting. On coming up to Calcutta Myall King unfortunately slipped up at exercise and hurt himself so severly that it was feared he would have to be destroyed, but he got over it, and he was being schooled this season for hurdle racing.

As honest a horse as ever looked through bridle ever sportsman will regret the poor old King's end, and general sympathy will be felt with the Maharajah of Patiala and Lord William Beresford. The latter after his last Cup victory presented the Calcutta Turf Club with an excellent coloured portrait of him which will serve to keep many in mind of one of India's most famous race-horses.—*Asian.*

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

MR. FRAMJI HORMUSJI and Co., at the circulated Hongkong November 22 says:—Sales have been few and far between during the past fortnight, and their total barely amounts to 3,200 bales. Nos. 20 and 16, which were in good demand previously, have owing to scanty offtake declined about $1 t. $1¼, though as regards these it may be remarked that they have comparatively continued to find more favour with dealers to replace English spinnings, which under adverse exchange have been ruling too high in prices to admit of being dealt in largely. For Nos. 10 to 12 there has been very little demand, though the wide divergence, nearly of about $15 to $20 between their rates and those of the higher counts, should induce business in them on a large scale. However, as it has been, very little has been done in them, but as arrivals of these counts are getting curtailed against somewhat free importations of Nos. 20 and 16, despite low exchange, the only redeeming feature at present about them is the anticipation of a rise in prices later on.

Sales aggregate about 3,200 bales, comprising about—

1,500 bales of No	20	sold at	$88 to $85
600 "	16	"	$78 to $82
100 "	12	"	$85 to $73
900 "	10	"	$66 to $73
100 "	8/6	"	$65 to $71

leaving unsold stock at 15,000 bales. Exchange on India is quoted, Rs. 186 T. T. and 186¾ on demand.

In Shanghai sales amount to 5,500 bales, comprising about 2,200 bales of No. 20,2,100 of No. 16, and 1,200 of No. 10. A rise of half a tael was perceptible in No, 20; but a decline of Tl. 1 to Tl. 1¼ was felt in Nos. 16 and 10. Total unsold stock is estimated at 5,800 bales. Exchange is quoted Rs. 254.

In Japan no buying whatever has been done and no improvement is looked for immediately. In Cotton the general demand is as far off as ever. Only trifling sales of Indian Staple and China-ginned are noticeabble.

A PEKING native correspondent writes to a northern contemporary that on the news of the burning of the Shanghai Cotton Cloth Mills reaching Peking some Censors held a meeting, the result of which is that a memorial denouncing some persons in high quarters will shortly be presented to the Throne.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PROPOSED PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M.P.

IN accordance with a requisition received from the Standing Committee, a special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of considering a proposal to present an address of welcome to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., on the occasion of his return to his native city. Dr. Thomas Blaney presided, and there were also present:—Messrs Ardaeir Dadabhai Mody, Badruddin Abdula Kur, Dr. S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narottamdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Cursetjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, Chimanlal Hargovandas Setalvad, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonjee, Dinshah Sattanjee Chichgar, Dominick J. McMonte, Edulji Dinshah Eduljee Wacha, Fardunjee Nasarwanjee Bomanjee, Ghokhai Jumabhai Lalji, Framji Dorabjee Divecha, Goculdas Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Hurkisondas Nurrottamdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jams

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Rate for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Quote Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

XMAS MUSIC.—Mirth! Merry-Making!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of Magical Bazar and Artemon is offered at Half prices. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the present month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

A SELECTION of English OIL PAINTINGS will be ON VIEW, for a few Weeks only, at JOHN ROBERTS and Co's NEW PREMISES, No. 17, Hummum Street. An Inspection is invited.

XMAS PRESENTATION TEAS! A New Selection of the Choicest and Best Teas from General YOUNGHUSBAND'S Celebrated Kangra Tea Plantation, Kangra Valley. Also, all to the Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium in Bombay.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 21, Church Gate Street.

£100 INSURANCE BRACE, Rs. 2-8 per Pair. Insure Your Life for a whole Year.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road Bombay.

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A CONCERT, In AID of the FUNDS of HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, Will be given in the Y. M. C. A. HALL, APOLLO BUNDER, ON WEDNESDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, AT 9 P.M. Admission One Rupee. Particulars Later.

BOMBAY MASONIC BALL, TOWN HALL, JANUARY 19TH, 1894.

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THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

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AUSTRALIAN HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! FOR SALE: Cheap.

JAS. CAVANAGH'S HORSES are now arranged at his Stables, Colaba, opposite the Tramway Stables. It is acknowledged that Mr. CAVANAGH has the Best Bred lot of Horses, landed in Bombay, for years, consisting of all Colors, Teams and Well-matched pairs. Mr. Cavanagh would advise Gentlemen requiring Horses to give him a call as he intends to sell, and will not refuse any offer in reason.

J. CAVANAGH, Colaba.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yoke: Single, Rs. 15: Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed riehts with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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PRICE ..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RANGARI MOHOLLA OR ABDUL RAHIM ST REET. THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th December, 1893, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Mancekjee Jehangir Gustadjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Bajiani Hajirabai, Widow of Haji Soomar Esas, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 2nd July, 1892, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the eastern side of the Rangari Moholla or Abdool Rahiman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1448, new No. 7200, old Survey No. 1038, and new Survey No. 1063, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 31 and Street Nos. 117 and 119, and containing by admeasurement 182 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the public road called Rangari Moholla or Abdool Rahiman Street, on or towards the north by the house of Esas Hossain, and on or towards the south by the house of Allana Moosa, and which said premises were formerly and now in the occupation of the said Hajiani Hajirabai and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Esq., Solicitor, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. Bombay, December 12, 1893.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Samos, 4,507 tons, Captain C A Adams, will sail to-day for Antwerp and Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's, s s Bombay, 2,017 tons, Captain R J Sleeman, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo and ten deck passengers for Colombo.

THE Barque John Davie, 1,013 tons, Captain J W Richards, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (10th November), with a cargo of sugar, and Mrs Stodart and three deck passengers.

THE City Line s s City of Perth, 2,603 tons, Captain P Swan, [illegible] in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (15th November) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs McNeil, Mrs Buchanan, Troop, Miss Wells, Miss Falconer and Miss Gay. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Forbes and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—DECEMBER 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kalpino	1518	Smith...	Hull	13-12	F Muir & Co
St. Giles	231	Fortay...	Antwerp	15-12	K Nixon &Co
Nadert	1168	McAllister..	Red Sea	N.F.B & P S N Co	
Mobile	930	McAdam..	Persian Gulf	N F B & P S N Co	
Gutenfels	1749	Thoman...	Hamburgh	15-12	Glade &Co
Clan Fraser		Henderson...	Genoa	13-12	F Muir &Co
Avoca	934	Abdula...	Zanzibar..	15-12	V Ebrahim&Co
Benedict	1581	Hensey...	Marseilles	J Mackintosh &Co	
La Seyne	1151	Bisno...	Aden & Karachi	13-12	A Simeon

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	523	D Adam.	Bhownuggar..	12-12	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri	513	Fakeera...	Mangalore ...	11-12	do. do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	D Balduino	3044	De Negre....	Genoa	14-12	C Barbero
4	Sutlej	1913	Woodcock...	Aden	13-12	P & O Co
5	Teheran	1670	Cole	China	15-12	P & O Co
6	Pekin	2047	Sleeman	China	11-12	P & O Co
12	Samos	4507	Adams	Antwerp	13-12	K Nixon &Co
15	Vasna	472	Rickford..	Bhownuggar..	11-12	M Vadia

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Clan Munroe ....2197 Jones.....Liverpool .....F Muir & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Thames (s)	Seaton	London, Nov 16.
	City of Perth (s)	Swan	Liverpool, Nov 15.
	John Davie (bq)	Richards	Mauritius, Nov 10.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Karagola (s)	Robertson	Karachi.
	Bombay (s)	Sleeman	Shanghai, &c.

The steamer Samos, Captain Adams, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Antwerp and Amsterdam.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Japan, for Calcutta and Coast ports.
" Kola, for Karachi, &c.
" Gutenfels, for Hamburg and Antwerp.
" Sutlej, for Aden, &c.
" Knight Companion, for Liverpool, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

5 Queen Anne s .....Michie .....Aden, Nov 17.
6 Pentakota s.....Gavin .....Singapur, Nov 23.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 6.—Steamers Clan Murray, Polluce and Ethiopia; and ship Loch Broom.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
5	Putiala s	.....	Rangoon.
	Palitana s	.....	Negapatam.
	Monmouth s	.....	Shields.
	Husara s	.....	Calcutta.
	Benares s	.....	Bombay.
6	Eridan s	.....	Colombo.
	Clan Macintosh s	.....	Glasgow.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
5	Johannesberger s	.....	Calcutta.
	Palitana s	.....	Rangoon.
6	Eridan s	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 11.

FROM LONDON.
Energias 2 cases stationery, Mossabhoy Adumjee and Sons.

FROM HULL.
Kolpino s—350 cases Matches, S A S Dawood.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.
Kolpino s—175 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adum,

FROM BORDEAUX.
Shannon s—30 cases curacao and 51 cases brandy, Dhunjee bhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.
Gutenfels s—25 cases glassware, S M Fazal; 6 cases glassware, M Ayoob; 6 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmull.

FROM BREMEN.
Shannon s—70 cases beer, E Spinner and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.
Aston Hall s—25 cases brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.
Shannon s—15 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.
D Balduino s—23 cases wine, Phillips and Co.
La Seyne s—36 packages wine, Phillips and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 10.

Mayne, Major, 2nd Baluch Battn, from furlough, from Australian.

DECEMBER 11

Ryder, Lt, Bengal, 2-1st Goorkhas, from furlough, from England.
Kellett, Capt, Bengal, 18th R Irish, from leave, from England.
Martin, Surgn-Major, Ms, Medical Staff, from leave, from England.
Palmand, Lt-Col. Bo, Half-pay, on duty, from Deesa.
Pick, Surgeon(Capt, Bengal, A M S, from leave, from England.
Marsden, Surgn-Major, I M D, from leave, from England.
Seppings, Major, Bo, K O York L I, from leave.
Forteath, Lt, Bo, Comt on transfer, from Aden.
Haig, Capt, Bo, 7th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Foley, Lieut, Bengal, 45th Sikhs, from leave, from England

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 9.

Reid, Major, Bo, 7th Hussars, from leave, to Mhow.

DECEMBER 11.

Ryder, Lt, Bengal, 2-1st Goorkhas, from furlough, to Dharmsala.
Kellett, Capt, Bengal, 18th R Irish, from leave, to Lucknow
Peake, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, from leave, to Meerut.
Martin, Surgn-Major, Ms, A M S, from leave to Madras.
Marsden, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M S, from furlough, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE, L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th December, 1893.

3. A Guard of Honour consisting of 1 Naik and File with the Band will parade on the Oval, opposite the High Court, at 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th instant, for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Governor. Captain S. Tomlinson, Lieut F. W. English and Lieut R. Snell will be the officers of the Guard. Dress—Khaki, helmets, arms and accoutrements.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

2 The notice that appeared in Regimental Orders on the 9th instant is hereby cancelled.

There will be a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, will be held at the Head-Quarters, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, on Friday, the 15th instant, at 6 p.m., to appoint an Executive Committee and officers for the year and to consider such matters as may be laid before the Council by the Presiding Officer.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Recruits not yet dismissed from the Riding School are requested to attend there daily (Sunday excepted) for drill under the Sergt-Instructor.

2. The Squadron will parade at the back of the Marine Lines on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 6-45 a.m. Drill order.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th December, 1893.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-day, 8-3) p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.
To-morrow, 6-30 a.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill for Members generally, irrespositive of Sub-divisions.
To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.
Thursday 14th instant, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.
Friday 15th instant, 8-30 p.m.—Theoretical Instructions (Subject Laying.)

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.
Thursday 14th instant, 7-45 p.m.—Instructions in Laying.
Thursday 14th instant, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.
Friday 15th instant, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

2. There will be Class firing at Cooria on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

2 The following notice is published for information:—"A general meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held at the Fort Head-Quarters of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery on Friday the 15th instant at 8 p.m., to appoint an Executive Committee and Officers for the season and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward by the Presiding Officer."

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut. Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

619-93—Framjee and M—Hajee Suleman Abdul Walid vs Syed Khutbudin Valad Syed Mahomed—Crawford and Co.
824-93—M N Sakletwala Navalchand Goolajee and others vs C F S Alban.
555-93—Thakurdas D and C—Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy Chattoo and another vs Ramdas Moorjee.
857-93—Daphtary and F—George Handyside Dick and others vs Haridas Goculdas and another.
567-93—In person—Fazel Ebrahim, vs N C Macleod and others

Postponed Long Causes.

238-93—M H Khan—Tarabai vs Dhondoo Ramshet and others
do. —Dikshit and R.
279-93—In person—Rukhmabai vs Rukmabai and others.
39-93—Mooljee and R—Juwabai vs Vussonjee Heerjee and others—Payne, G and S. and In person.

Defended New Long Causes.

510-93—Dikshit and H—Dinabai alias Lilabhai vs Reubin Benjamin Penkar and others—Crawford B and Co.
512-93—Mansookhlal D and J—Naranjee Dwarkadas Vassonji vs Girdhardas Mathuradas and others—Bicknell M and M.
517-93—In person—a pauper—Parwatibai vs Bhasker Vithoba and others—In person.
518-93—In person—a pauper—Khaku Lukhumsey vs Ramjee Kurumsey—Pestonjee R and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

264-91—Chitnis M and M—Bhanjee Vithaldas and another vs Balmukand Heminsaad—Bicknell M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

19-93—Pestonjee R and R—Khanbai, widow, vs Amulabai, widow—J. Dixon.

Postponed Long Causes.

176-93—Brown and M—Narayen Raghoonath vs Vinayekrao Bhaskerjee and others—Chitnis, M and M, M and Daphtary and F.
94-93—Brown and M—Dewjee Vussonjee and others vs Narondas Toolsidas and others—Payne, G and S and Thakersey, D and C.
121-93—Crawford, B and Co—Vussonjee Jairam and another vs Bai Abbabai and another—Little, S, N and B—Daphtary and F.
75-93—Mansukhlal, D and G—Bai Dahi, alias Navivahu vs Bhrgowanlal Jiwandas and another—Mollan and M—Little, S and B.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 11.

IN addition to the weekly shipments of Specie to Bombay mentioned in our report under Saturday evening's date, £30,000 in Silver, we are since advised by Reuter, went to Calcutta.

We learn through the same channel from Washington under yesterday's (Sunday's) date, that the American Agricultural Bureau Report states that the average plantation price of Cotton this season is 7 cents per pound, compared with 8 13-32 cents per lb. last season.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc. Rs.	6,49,518
" Branches...	Inc. "	6,88,137
Other Deposits	Dec. "	8,69,919
Government Securities	Inc. "	4,23,405
Other authorized "	Dec. "	26,250
Loans	Dec. "	91,429
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Dec. "	7,03,810
Balances with other Banks	Inc. "	7,03,661
Cash.....	Dec. "	42,168

The financial requirements for the Cotton crop—the principal monetary item at this season of the year—have been less than might have been expected owing to late unseasonable weather having delayed the picking of the earlier growths; and the consequent superabundance of the funds laid down in this connection has continued, to which other circumstances have also contributed, to give unwonted ease to the Money Market. The Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day, however, which shows no change worth speaking of in the Cash Balance since the date of the last Return, at 33¾ lakhs, discloses a slight increase in the trade demand for Money in place of the large contraction in that direction which has been the principal feature in the Bank's Returns for several weeks past. The figures which we give above show withdrawals to the extent of 8¾ lakhs from Private Deposits; and though, on the other hand, Loans and Bills Discounted had diminished—the latter considerably, and more than was the case in the week preceding—there was still a net increase in trade requirements, represented by about three-quarters of a lakh. There were additions to Public Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches last week, aggregating over 11 lakhs; but these were counterbalanced to a great extent by an increase in Government Securities, and in the balances in the hands of other Banks.

COTTON has further declined a rupee per candy here to-day, in a quiet market, and with a small business passing. Exporters have bought only 150 bales of ready new Khangaum, at Rs. 190-92; and 50 Julgaum, at Rs. 182; while the Mills have taken 150 ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 183; 100 each of ready new Karanja, at Rs. 191; Khangaum, at Rs. 189½; and Barsee, at Rs. 183; and 150 old Rampore Ginned, at Rs. 189½ per candy—say 600 bales in all.

The official telegrams from the Cotton-growing districts received this morning report bright, seasonable weather, with no sign of further rain, over the whole of the area. Cotton was still arriving in only small quantities in the districts of the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles; at Broach, the mornings were cold and dewy, and the plants flourishing and showing bolls; while in all the districts of the Dholleru circle the plants were in the same favourable condition, the bolls ripening rapidly at Bhownugger, in which district picking of the first sowing had partially begun.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone to-day with only the usual small export business passing. Prices have declined half-an-anna per cwt., all round, and we now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.....	Rs. 3	13	6 per cwt.
Do. 85 " "	3	11	6 "
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	" 3	13	6 "
Red Delhi	" 3	10	0 "
Hard Yellow.....	" 4	2	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	" 3	10	6 "
Hard Red	" 3	8	6 "

SEEDS have also been taken to only a small extent by shippers, to-day, in a quiet market, and rates for *Linseed* and *Rape* have given way an anna per cwt., closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed.....	Rs. 7-10-0	to 7-12-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusarat...	" 6-8-0	to 6-12-0 "
do. Cawnpore..	" 6-5-0	to 6-8-0 "
Do. Red do.	" 6-0-0	to 6-2-0 "
Gingelly, White	" 41-0-0	to 41-8-0 per cwt.
Do. Mixed.....	" 39-0-0	to 40-0-0 "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	4,913	bales.
Wheat.....	18,120	cwts.
Linseed	7,649	"
Rapeseed	3,065	"
Gingelly	7,567	"
Castorseed	3,624	"
Rice.....	2,075	"

FREIGHTS.—There is still but little doing in this market. For Liverpool and Continental ports, for December-January shipment, we quote 18s. per ton. For forward business, holders of tonnage are asking 3d. to 6d. per ton more; but there are no takers at this advance.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling again at Saturday's closing rates of 1s. 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 3 1-8d. Demand, and at 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, ready and forward. With a fair amount of Silver sales again, laying down Money cheaper than the rates above quoted, and a fair sum of both Bank and Private Telegraphic being reported, the market has been even quieter than on Saturday, Merchants' Bills still remaining scarce for any delivery, and we closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 3 1-8d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 3 5-16d.	"
Francs do. ...	1'61	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opening with a firmer feeling at 105 3/8 for Fours for cash, and at 105¼ for the early January account, the market afterwards became quieter at a decline of 1-16 per cent. in Fours in both positions; but afterwards recovered, and closed as it had opened. The price of the new 3½ per Cents advanced to 98¾.

SHARES.—There has been some movement to-day in Cotton Mill and Press scrip, and in the former we quote an advance of Rs. 20 in Hindustan; of Rs. 10 in Indian Manufacturing; and of Rs. 5 each in David, New Great Eastern, and Swadeshi; and a decline of Rs. 20 in Wudwan; of Rs. 15 in Presidency; and of Rs. 5 each in Imperial, James Greaves, and Soonderdas. In Press shares, Sind and Punjab have advanced Rs. 75; Volkarts Rs. 25; and Bombay Cotton Rs. 2½; while Albert have declined Rs. 40; and East Indian R

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BOMB OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

PARIS, Dec. 10.

The man who threw the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies has confessed that his real name is Vaillant.

He is a notorious Anarchist, lately returned from America. He declares that he was determined to strike a decisive blow at the existing methods of Government and intended, when he threw the bomb, to aim at the President of the Chamber, and he now glories in his deed.

All the injured are doing well.

THE PAMIR QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.

The Chinese Minister has returned here to resume negotiations regarding the Pamirs.

THE NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, Dec. 10.

The new Italian Cabinet is nearly completed. Signor Crispi is the Premier and Minister of the Interior, and Signor Sonnino, Minister of Finance.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 11.

H. E. the Viceroy left Rangoon this morning for Calcutta in the steamer Warren Hastings. The departure was private.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

The Opium Commission began its sittings to-day. Several officials were examined. They all agreed that to the Chinese and the Natives of India in that province the use of the drug is comparatively harmless, while the Burmans were inclined to take it to excess. Evidence from the Shan States showed that in many parts all are male opium-eaters and smokers, and are particularly strong and healthy people. No great interest is taken in the proceedings that to-day not one of the general public were present.

THE CHINESE ADVISER TO VISIT YUNAN.

Mr. Warry, the Chinese Adviser, who is now travelling on the Chinese Border with the Chinese Deputies, has been invited by them to accompany them for a short tour through Yunan, and has been authorized to accept the invitation. The relations between our officers and the Chinese Deputies is most cordial, and it is hoped one result of their visit will be to promote more friendly intercourse between the frontier officials of both Powers.

A JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 11.

The Hon. Mr. Pramada Charan Banerji, new High Court Judge, takes his seat on the High Court bench at Allahabad, immediately.

FURLOUGH.

Mr. Aikman, on the expiry of his officiating appointment, goes on furlough.

THE PROVISIONING OF GILGIT AND CHILAS.

There is likely to be some further delay as regards the assembling of the Committee at Rawal-Pindi, in connection with the provisioning of Gilgit and Chilas next year, as no officer of the Quarter-master General's Department is just now available.

The Deputy Quarter-master General was to have been a member of the Committee, but Colonel Elles has had to join the Commander-in-Chief on tour, the Adjutant-General having proceeded to Calcutta.

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

The Quarter-master General in India having asked for the ruling defining the powers of the Commander-in-Chief to sanction the expenditure in acquisition of land for military purposes has been informed that it is not the intention of the Government of India to authorize the Commander-in-Chief to acquire land without previous reference to them, and they would prefer not to extend his powers to sanction in that direction.

EDUCATIONAL GRANT TO CADETS.

The Volunteer Committee has recommended the local governments and the administrations to consider the propriety of giving a special educational grant of eight annas per head per month to schools for each European or Eurasian cadet taught therein, who is certified to be thoroughly efficient. This was approved by H. E. the Viceroy, but from want of funds it has not been given effect to. The Governments upholding the advisability of making the grant, recommended by the Volunteer Committee, have been informed in reply that funds cannot be found for the purpose stated, and that as the object appears to be a purely military one it might form a legitimate charge in the military budget.

DEATH OF MR. RANGANADHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

Death has occurred, last evening, of Rai Bahadur P. Ranganadhan, M.A., Professor, Presidency College. Mr. Ranganadhan was a man of eminent attainments, very highly respected, a member of the Syndicate of the University, Tamil Translator to Government, late Sheriff of Madras, Secretary to the Cosmopolitan Club, and a member of many educational societies. In him the native community loses one of the brightest ornaments they had.

SUICIDE.

A case of suicide has occurred, yesterday, at an hotel. A German, named Sheer, who had unsuccessfully sought work, shot himself, leaving a destitute family.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, Dec. 11.

The examination of Motilal was concluded.

Mangalji Ramji, uncle of the hospital assistant Manordas, was next examined. He had identified one of the bodies at the dharmshala as Manordas's.

Partaprai Sunderji, first-class Munsif of Patan, was next examined. He gave evidence similar to Kirpashanker, and stated in addition that the dying declaration of Dayal was taken by him. Dayal's dying declaration were recorded in the case

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 9.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived her this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, Dec. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Manila arrived here yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dholleras	3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65½
Bar Silver	32

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect. Via Constantinople or Bushire, Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Torey Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, interrupted. Via Amoor, perfect.

ADEN.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Castle-Tenariffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during the interruption of the Cayenne-Virgin cable.

Mails for Reunion close at Mauritius, at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, the 12th instant.

Singapore Saigon cable interrupted.

Halphong Hongkong cable interrupted.

Mails for Saigon close at Singapore, at noon, on the 12th instant.

Cable San Domingo Martinique interrupted. This closes the Key West Haiti route to points south of San Domingo.

Mails for Madagascar close at Durban, at 11 a.m., on the 16th instant.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 10.

8 p.m.	76°

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11.

8 a.m.	73°
Noon	80°
4 p.m.	81°
8 p.m.	81°

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

When I wrote a week ago the result of the Rosebery Conference on the coal trade dispute had not been communicated to the public. The news was announced a few hours later. The general feeling was one of relief coupled with astonishment that a decision had been arrived at in such a short time. If Lord Rosebery can only settle our foreign affairs with the same facility that he has restored peace in the colliery districts even Mr. Labouchere's stony heart might soften towards his political *bete noire*. Friends and foes unite in giving the Foreign Secretary every credit for the success of his diplomacy. The praise bestowed upon Lord Rosebery naturally reflects on the Government, who would be the happiest rulers in the world if some of their supporters would not be so "nasty" about our little war with Lobengula, now happily it seems terminated, and Lord Herschell's refusal to put on the Magisterial Bench right off and without inquiry every "ardent Liberal" recommended by a member of Parliament. The terms of the settlement arrived at in the Foreign Office last Friday evening seem reasonable, and although the representatives of the men were inclined at first to boast of having secured a victory over the masters, they have since dropped all that tall-talk, probably in consequence of a hint from all influential quarters. The miners have resumed work on the old conditions, the present rate of wages to continue in force until the 1st of February. By that time the proposed Board of Conciliation will be in existence. It is to consist of fourteen coal-owners and the same number of men, with a chairman from outside. It is provided that if the two sides fail to agree upon a person to preside over their deliberations, the choice is to rest with the Speaker of the House of Commons. As was to be expected there is a general wish that Lord Rosebery should be the Chairman, who, I should mention, is to have a casting vote. Lord Rosebery good-naturedly excepts this, and that public duty, although, as he himself has told us, his work at the Foreign Office is harder than one man ought to be expected to perform. The Unionists delicately suggest—the suggestion being parent of the hope—that when the 1st of February comes round he may have been relieved of the burdens and cares of office, and thus be able to undertake a *role* for which no man in the country is more fitted. Lord Randolph Churchill, who has this week commenced his attack upon Mr. Shaw Lefevre's seat at Bradford, was very complimentary to his opponents. "I will without reserve admit," he said, before those who compose this meeting, and who belong to different sides of politics—it was really a very mixed gathering—"that the intervention of the Government between the two great armies of the employers and the miners is so far the one bright incident of their Ministerial career." He went on to say that he could not refrain from rendering to Lord Rosebery a large tribute of respectful admiration "for the skill and the judgment shown by him." I should like to quote the whole of the sentence, but it is too long, consisting of no less than nineteen lines! This "respectful" tribute is very fine and exceedingly magnanimous. Let us fervently hope that Lord Rosebery when he read this Christianlike passage in the Randolphian oration did not utter that trite Latin saying, "Timeo danaos et dona ferentes."

The general political situation has been well hit off in the sub-cartoon in this week's *Punch* representing the member for West Birmingham preparing to shake the nerves of the Grand Old Nurse in charge of a perambulator made for two—the Local Government Bill and the Employers Liability Bill. Without Mr. Chamberlain the House of Commons was dull and depressing. His return from the United States—his opponents may be happy to think that he came in for a bit of the terrible gale that has caused such havoc on our coasts—has produced a wonderful change in the House of Commons. He has, to use a vulgar phrase, borrowed from the great country which he has just been visiting, made the Government "sit up," and last night was almost the first lively night of this dreary autumn sitting Mr. Chamberlain came back intending to crush Mr. Asquith, whom he sneers at as bumptious and without commercial knowledge, and there was a lively duel between these two men between whom *au fond* there is a good deal in common. Mr. Chamberlain is admitted by all who do not hate him, that is, by those who did not formerly fall down and worship him to be after Mr. Gladstone by far the best debater in the House of Commons. Last night, he was not quite so alert as usual. "What," he asked, "is the value of the ballot in the new Radical programme." He was referring to the doubts cast upon the vote of the railway men in favour of the introduction of a contracting-out clause into the Employers' Liability Bill. "In my old Radical days," he proceeded, but before he could finish the sentence the gentlemen, who used to cry out "Hosanna" and now shout "crucify him, crucify him," went into fits of laughter. Certainly, it was an unfortunate slip, almost as unfortunate as the one he made about the gentlemen up England. It will be some time before he hears the last of this *lapsus linguæ*, unless indeed the remark was pre-meditated and intended to mark his complete conversion to Conservatism. There are still people to be found in this wicked world who say that before many years we shall see the Birmingham "Jack Cade" blossom into a peer of the realm. What with Mr. Chamberlain's evident intention to be as mischievous as possible in the manner so cleverly depicted by Mr. Linley Sambourne, Lord Randolph Churchill's scarcely veiled threats of non-obstruction, and the slow progress now being made with the Parish Councils Bill, it almost looks as if the present Session would be run into the next. But I suspect that more peaceful counsels will prevail on one side and more conciliatory counsels on the other as Christmas comes nearer.

The presence of the Prince of Wales in the chair secured a large audience for Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, when on Monday afternoon he "inaugurated" the series of lectures organised by the managers of the Imperial Institute; but a less demonstrative body of persons I never saw. The fact that the room was filled mainly with the fair sex may possibly account for such a remarkable want of enthusiasm. The extremely plain structure, dignified by the name of "Temporary Grand Hall," is very cold and comfortless. This may also have contributed to the prevailing gloom, added to the fact that probably less than a-third of those sitting in front of him could hear Mr. Lecky with sufficient distinctness to follow him. Thanks to the *Times*, those who could not hear can read his address which was, some of the uncompromising critics of the Imperial Institute—and I fear there are many such—would say, more worthy of Mr. Lecky than the occasion. But we will let that pass. The lecture was extremely interesting, and though in parts it seemed to betray a degree of pessimism, which is perhaps becoming too common, it certainly gave, as the Prince of Wales said, a cachet to the Institute's winter session. Very instructive was the learned historian's survey of the revolution of opinion that has happily taken place in England within the last few years about the real value to her both of the Colonies and of her Indian Empire. Still—and it is to be hoped that the remark has not added to the miseries of Mr. John Morley's sick couch—Mr. Lecky does not think that the opinions of the Manchester School, though held by a large and powerful section of English politicians, ever penetrated very deeply into the English nation. Equally useful were Mr. Lecky's observations on the methods by which the British Empire has been built up, and one would wish that he might be tempted to develop this part of his address. He might write a book that would form an admirable supplement to Professor Saley's "Expansion of the Empire." Mr. Lecky's remarks upon the foundation of our rule in India might be studied with profit by that noisy, but I believe, small section of politicians the Little Englanders, as the Duke of Fife put it at the meeting of the British South Africa Company, the same day "seem to hate the British Empire and to be the friend of every country but their own." But before coming to this subject Mr. Lecky threw out a hint which doubtless will bear fruit. Why does not some one write the history of our Indian and Colonial Governors? That task, as Mr. Lecky says, has not yet been accomplished, but the careers of the men who have been mainly instrumental in creating and consolidating Greater Britain is well worthy of study. He does not hesitate that in regard to character, capacity, and experience the Governors England has from time placed over India and the Colonies "represent a higher level of ruling qualities than has been attained by any line of hereditary sovereigns or by any line of elected Presidents." Naturally he had something to say about the way in which until recent researches injustice has been done to the memory of Warrant Hastings, and while he fully accepted the results of the investigations referred to, he entered a mild protest against the tendency to carry the reaction of opinion produced by the new school of Indian historians too far. He was very happy in replying to the familiar taunts of our continental "friends and neighbours," as to British selfishness. "After all," says Mr. Lecky, "our egotism that mainly confines itself to the well-being of about a fifth part of the globe cannot be said to be of a very narrow type, and it is essentially by her conduct to her own Empire that the part of England in promoting the happiness of mankind must be ultimately judged." It was chiefly in his peroration that Mr. Lecky seemed to exhibit that pessimism to which I have alluded above. What may be the future place of these isles in the government of the world no human being, he observes, can foretell. The balance of power is, he reminds us, constantly shifting. "Maxims and influences very different from those which made England what she is are in the ascendant, and the clouds upon the horizon are neither few nor slight. But, whatever fate may be in store for these islands, we may at least confidently predict that no revolution in human affairs can now destroy the future ascendancy of the English language and of the Imperial race. Whatever misfortunes, whatever humiliations the future may reserve to us, they cannot deprive England of the glory of having created this mighty Empire." Listening to Mr. Lecky one might almost have thought that in his concluding words he was delivering a funeral oration. The British Empire is not yet dead: she is not moribund nor is she sick. The *Times* is faithfully interpreting the views of ninety-nine out of every hundred persons who crowded to South Kensington on Monday when it declares that so long as we can continue to furnish the State with servants of the temper described by Mr. Lecky and are "content to let them discharge their duties unhampered by the intrigues of self-seeking agitators at home" we need have no fear of the future.

There is, perhaps, a little too much pessimism in some of the letters and articles that are being written about the state of our navy. There is undoubtedly a great deal to be said for the adoption of a more vigorous naval policy, but matters are not quite so bad as certain critics of the Admiralty would make. If our enemies really believed that we were in the helpless condition described they would almost be prevailed upon to go to war against us at once. But they do not take literally everything they read from the pens of our grumbling fellow-countrymen. They know that in England nothing can be done without an agitation. The vigilance of the Treasury is such that no Government dare face those gentlemen unless backed up strongly by public opinion. In order to obtain the necessary stimulus it is necessary to make a great noise, and in these circumstances a little exaggeration is permissible. All this is as well known on the Quai d'Orsay as it is in St. James's Park; and, therefore, in discussing such questions we allow ourselves a license that we should not dream of if we thought we were likely to be talking by foreigners exactly at our word. From the way in which the Government are abstaining from combating the arguments in favour of a new and larger naval programme, though they have not yet told us what they intend to do, it might almost seem as if they welcomed the movement started by the *Times* and sustained with so much success. Lord Roberts who is carrying on quite an arduous campaign of public-speaking in Scotland, has in the numerous speeches he has delivered thus powerfully assisted those who here in the centre of the kingdom are endeavouring to keep Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues up to the mark. Among those who have also given the public the benefit of their knowledge and opinions in this subject must be mentioned Sir Thomas Sutherland. The able chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Company is more fitted to instruct us than some of our would-be guides. It seems that there are people, though I have, I am bound to say, not met them who hold that our navy ought to bear the same proportion to our mercantile marine that the navies of France and Russia bear to their respective mercantile marines. The thing is too absurd even to be propounded by, say, Sir Ashmead Bartlett, who must be a thorn in the side of Mr. Balfour and whose letters the *Times* prints in the smallest of unleaded type. Sir Thomas Sutherland, as might be expected from a man of his practical sagacity and business experience takes a more reasonable view of the situation. His idea is that we should be influenced entirely by the action of other powers. In other words our navy must be superior to any two navies combined. This rule was laid down in the Naval Defence Act, that the Conservative Government passed after just such a ferment as that we are now witnessing; it is a simple one; and according to Sir T. Sutherland it has been absolutely accepted by the country. As to finance he puts that aside in the manner of one accustomed to deal with large sums himself, but admits that the Government may be embarrassed by the line they unfortunately, Sir Thomas thinks, took up when the Naval Defence Act was under consideration. He hopes they will have "sufficient pluck to confess they were wrong" five years ago. When they think the time has come to give in and give in they must, they might not confess they were wrong formerly. Mr. Gladstone's resources are surely equal to "explaining away" any inconsistencies under the sun. After penning the account in the *Daily Graphic* of his interview with Sir Thomas Sutherland, one cannot help regretting that he was not First Lord of the Admiralty instead of that excellent landlord and popular fox-hunter, Earl Spencer. A love of truth compels me, however, to admit that Sir Thomas has one serious disqualification—he knows something about ships and shipping.

A weekly paper devoted to recording the lighter side of our life has burst into poetry over the departure of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji. "We are sorry to lose him," says your contemporary, "but"—

> "Sweets to the sweet" we always send,
> And while upon this tack,
> We think it right to gain this end—
> To send "black to the black!"

After this Mr. Gladstone need not despair of finding a suitable man to succeed the late Lord Tennyson as Poet Laureate!

Lord Cross, who is nothing if not original, has been unusually silent of late. The other day, however, he made a speech in Cumberland, which most of the London papers omitted to report. This is a pity as it shows, I am afraid, that the noble Viscount is not so much appreciated by metropolitan editors as he deserves to be. His lordship, among other things, informed his audience that Mr. Gladstone "is getting old." The ex-Secretary of State for India also mentioned that the Chamber of which he is so great an ornament would throw out the Home Rule Bill "a dozen times." Before this happens Mr. Gladstone will really have become an old man.

ANOTHER FOREST GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—They expect us to be contented now! They have, I hear, granted us the benefit of the same pension rules as the P. W. D. More is the shame that we have been kept out of our rights so long. But I should be grateful instead of angry, if the gift were a real one, instead of a fiery bone. What is the good of dangling over my head a pension equal to the pensions of my equals, when care is taken that I can never attain the same grade or pay as they can, and consequently *can never attain to the full pension*. Talk about blocks in the P. W. D., and Staff Corps grievances, by the column! These are powerful bodies and may be trusted to take care of themselves. But, look at our list. Highest attainable appointment, a Conservator on Rs. 1,600 and one on Rs. 1,100. Then come three Deputies on Rs. 900 and four on Rs. 800. The great mass of the department can never hope to rise above the 3rd grade Deputy on Rs. 650. I know men who can certainly not hope for even acting promotion for another ten years. Even if half the top men were always on leave, the acting promotions would not go far among so many. The province cannot be worked efficiently with less than four Conservators and an Inspector-General, and there ought to be a proper share of superior Deputies. If I had only enough to live on, I would get out to-morrow, for the poorness of the prospects and the riskiness of the basting have made me SICK.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Secretary of State for India has intimated to the Government of India that he has decided that officers placed on duty in England, or sent from India for that purpose, shall, with effect from the 1st of April last, be allowed to receive the equivalent at 1s. 6d. per rupee of the pay due to them under the regulations.

Veterinary-Major W. Walker is detailed for duty in India, *vice* Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Queripel promoted.

Captain J. A. Campbell, Bedfordshire Regiment, joins the 1st Battalion for duty, pending absorption.

Captains C.E.H. Cooch and J.E.S. Probyn, Border Regiment, exchange battalions.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—1st Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. Cunninghame, from 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be Second-in-Command, *vice* Harry, appointed to the 13th Bengal Lancers; Major W. A. D'O. O'Mealy and Captain J. S. E. Western, to move up in grade succession; Captain G. B. Unwin, to be Squadron Commander. 5th Punjab Cavalry.—Lieut-Colonel E. Lloyd, from 1st Punjab Cavalry, to be Second-in-Command *vice* Cunninghame. 3rd Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant R.G. Bagley, to be Permanent Wing Officer. 17th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant F. C. S. P. Samborne from 13th Bengal Infantry, to be Permanent Wing Officer, 33rd Pioneers.—Captain W. H. Jameson to be Second-in-Command *vice* Jones, appointed to the Military Department Captain N. A. K. Burne to be Wing Commander, remaining seconded: Captain A F. Hogge, from 31st Poineers, to be Wing Commander, sub. pro. tem. 31st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant F. Mo'Conaghey, Royal Irish Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 34th Pioneers.

Lieutenant C. E. Lees, to be Permanent Wing Officer. 1-1st Gurkhas.—Lieutenant C. Herbert, to be Quartermaster. 2-4th Gurkhas.—Lieutenant C. R. M. Hutchinson, to be Permanent Wing Officer.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—Captain L. Combe, Scottish Rifles, to Jubbulpore, for 31 days, on private affairs; Lieutenant F. W. Daniell, 8th Bengal Infantry, to England, for 6 months; Lieutenant S. Clay 43rd Gurkhas; Lieutenant J. D. T. Tyndale-Biscoe 11th Hussars; and Captain W. V. Eccles, Rifle Brigade, to England, for 12 months, on private affairs.

THE LYRICS AT THE GAIETY.

The second performance of "The Guardsman," yesterday evening, did not attract more than a moderate audience, but those who did attend were well rewarded, as the performance went with great go and spirit. To-night, "The Late Lamented" will be presented. The piece, which is exceedingly funny, is sure to be well presented, and should draw a good house. H. E. the Governor has notified his intention of being present, on Thursday next, the piece chosen for representation being "Jim the Penman," with Miss Ethel Arden in the part of Mrs. Ralston, in which role she so favourably impressed a Bombay audience quite recently. It is also on the tapis that the Bombay Volunteer Artillery will give the Lyrics a patronage night.

The Goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 18th November, 1893, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1892, of 75,680 maunds, and Rs. 25,652 in the earnings.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH NOVEMBER.

The P. & O. Co.'s steam-ship Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, with the Overland mails of November 24, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock, yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Cook	Mr J G Gillespie
Two Misses Cook	Miss Stuart
Mr Cook	Miss Millais
Mr Griffith	Mr Gordon
Miss Compton	Mr Nuttall
Mrs Wylie	Mrs Marshall and child
Mr and Mrs Foley	Mrs J A Sullivan
Mr Jas Douglas	Mrs R H Morrison
Mr James Tait	Dr. and Mrs Johnstone
Mr Henderson	Miss Birmingie
Rev G Richmond	Mr and Mrs W D Stuart
Miss Kast	Mr J C S Rashleigh
Miss Mears	Mr J Simpson
Miss Frodoux	Two Misses Simpson
Miss E Frodoux	Mr Peel
Mr Ingram	Mr Whitfield
Mr C E Low	Miss Platt
Mrs Livingstone	Mr Platt, Jnr
Rev Dr Jas Somerville	Miss Carrick
Rev D Trowby	Two Misses Thomson
Mr, Mrs and Miss Foxley Firth	Mr A Fisher
Mr A C Campbell	Surgn-Major J C Marsden
Mrs Parfitt	Rev J B Brunesson

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr A M Rencher	Mr J F Marston
Mr W R Williams	Surg-Lt-Col Macdonald
Mr Kinnear	Mr Richards
Mr Bell Irving	Mr A M Cacoia
Mr Baker	Mr and Mrs Ceriana
Miss Baker	Mr David Scott
Mr Leggett	Mr William Scott
Surgn-Capt E H Peake	Mr T T Wynne
Capt D Haig	Mr T A Campbell
Mr Jacob	Surg-Maj Martin
Mr and Mrs M L Morrison	Mr Carmichael Stewart
Mr Beasley	Mr and Mrs H Platt
Rev and Mrs J M Harpster	Mr Lindstrom
Rev S Gray	Mr H W Baker
Dr Wilkins	Lieut W J Ryder
Mr and Mrs J A M Wilson and infant	Dr Horck
Mr S B S Scott	Rev Doke
Miss Wilson	Mr Dunne
Sir Wm Young	Mrs and Miss Turmure

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr Metarohi	Mr Tulford
Mr Waldo	Mr Parry
Mr Osler	Mr Cornao

FROM ADEN.

Lieut and Mrs W H Fortoath and two children	Rev and Mrs Nelson

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Court.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and Princess Beatrice and her children, arrived at Windsor Castle on Saturday morning, from Balmoral.

The Prince of Wales laid the memorial-stone on Monday, of the St. Bride Foundation Institute, a new polytechnic, in pursuance of a scheme under the City of London Parochial Charities Act of 1883.

Parliamentary.

The House of Lords met on Friday, and, after a brief discussion, the Commons' amendments to the Madras and Bombay Armies Bill were agreed to. On Monday the second reading of the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Bill gave rise to some debate, and an amendment was moved by Lord Camperdown, but eventually the second reading was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question from Lord G. Hamilton, declined to make any statement respecting the intentions of the Government with respect to the Navy until the proper time when the estimates were laid before Parliament. The Parish Councils Bill was again discussed in Committee, and the subsequent sittings have also been devoted to the same Bill. On Wednesday the discussion of Clause 2 was resumed, amendments in favour of due representation of property-owners and for free selection of hours for meetings of Parish Councils being discussed and negatived, the last after the application of the closure.

Political.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday in Downing-street. All the Ministers were present.

Lord Randolph Churchill, on Tuesday, addressed a meeting at Bradford, for the eastern division of which town he is a candidate. He said Home Rule was now indefinitely postponed in favour of the Newcastle programme. He criticized the Employers' Liability and Parish Councils Bills, maintaining that both would need substantial amendment by the House of Lords. Lord R. Churchill, on Wednesday, addressed a meeting in another part of Bradford.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer received yesterday a deputation of representatives of University colleges who desired to urge the continuance, and, if possible, the increase of the Parliamentary grant of £15,000 conceded to these institutions in 1889. Sir W. Harcourt said he should be prepared to recommend to Parliament the continuance of the grant, but in the present condition of the public finances he was not in a position to propose its increase.

General.

Lord Ebury, who sat in the House of Commons as Lord Robert Grosvenor, third son of the first Marquis of Westminster and uncle of the present Duke, died on Saturday morning. He was in his 93rd year.

On Saturday the Marquis of Huntly (Liberal Unionist) was elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University by 347 votes against 253 recorded for Dr. Hunter, M.P. (Gladstonian).

Lord Roberts had conferred on him on Saturday, at Edinburgh, the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University, and subsequently was presented by the corporation with the freedom of the city.

Lord Roberts, on Wednesday, delivered at Dundee an address on our past and present position in India, and pointed out the necessity of retaining Afghanistan under British influence.

On Wednesday the Marquis of Bute was installed in the office of Lord Rector of St. Andrews University, and delivered an address, in which he reviewed the archæological and ecclesiastical aspects of early Scottish history. Afterwards a number of honorary degrees were conferred, amongst others on Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, who were made Doctors of Law.

On Saturday afternoon the annual meeting of the University Extension Society was held in the Goldsmiths'-hall. The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen presided, and in opening the proceedings reviewed the progress which had been achieved during the past 10 years. The number of centres had increased from 25 to 59, and of students from 3,562 to 13,370.

On Monday, at the Imperial Institute, Mr. W. E. H. Lecky delivered an address on the relations between the United Kingdom and her possessions and colonies. The Prince of Wales presided. Mr. Lecky remarked on the importance of India as a field for our commerce and a training school for soldiers and statesmen; the desirability that the various sections of the British race throughout the world should cling together closely as possible; and the value of the colonies as fields of emigration that, properly directed, might add to, instead of diminishing, the strength of the Empire.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the British South Africa Company was held on Monday for the purpose of considering, and, if deemed expedient, confirming, an agreement between the Company and the United Concessions, Exploring, and Gold Fields of South Africa Companies (Limited). The Duke of Abercorn presided, and moved the resolution approving of the agreement. The Duke of Fife seconded the motion, and warmly defended the justice and necessity of the recent military operations. An amendment was moved on behalf of the Matabeleland Company, but it found only three supporters.

The 5th annual dinner of the Institute of Electrical Engineers was held on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Mr. W. H. Preece presided, and among those who took part in the proceedings were Mr. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Arnold Morley, Postmaster-General, and Sir J. Crichton Browne.

The joint conference of representatives of the Miners' and Coalowners' Federations, held at the Foreign Office, on Friday, under the presidency of Lord Rosebery, resulted in a settlement of the dispute. A board of conciliation is to be constituted forthwith, to last for a year at least, and to consist of equal numbers of representatives of the masters and men, with a chairman from outside—either elected by themselves or nominated by the Speaker of the House of Commons—who is to have a casting vote. The board is to have power to determine the rate of wages on and from February 1 next. The men are to resume work at once at the old rate of wages, which is to continue till February 1. All collieries, so far as practicable, are to be reopened for work at once.

A conference of the delegates of the Miners' Federation was held on Saturday at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The terms of the agreement arrived at at Friday's joint conference were unanimously approved and votes of thanks were accorded to Lord Rosebery and to Mr. Pickard, M.P. It was agreed that the full levy on men at work should be continued till Saturday next, and then reduced to 2s. 6d. per week, to be continued till further notice.

Work has been generally resumed in the colliery districts, but in some cases the mines must be repaired before resuming operations.

The Lanarkshire coal owners have decided to refuse the demand of the colliers for an advance of one shilling a day, and the men are expected to cease work immediately.

The storm which was first felt on the British coasts on Thursday night was continued or followed on Saturday by one of the most violent and destructive gales experienced in this country for several years past. The sea on almost every part of the coast was terrific, and the list of shipping casualties is a painfully long one. The weather in the Atlantic has been violent throughout the week, and the Cunard liner Lucania, which reached Queenstown early on Saturday, had had to encounter furious easterly gales with gigantic head seas, all through the voyage, and several of the passengers sustained injury by falls in consequence of the lurching of the vessel.

At Marlborough-street Police-Court, on Wednesday, the charges of fraudulent conspiracy and false pretences against Cornelius Bennett Harness and three other defendants in connection with the Medical Battery Company were further investigated. William Lynd, electrical engineer, who had been employed as a lecturer at 52, Oxford-street, where the business of the Company was carried on, gave evidence to the effect that the belts and other apparatus offered for sale had no electric power about them, and that Harness and his assistants were absolutely ignorant of electricity. The case was again adjourned. In the Chancery Division of the High Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams granted a compulsory winding-up order against the Medical Battery Company (Limited).

Obituary of the Week.

Major-Gen. W. C. Pillips, Mad. (Ret.); Lieut.-Col. H. B. Street, Mad. (Ret.); Lieut.-Col. Sir John Louis, Bart., Bo. (Ret.); Prince Alexander of Battenburg; Lord Ebury; Major D. J. M. Macdonald; Col. A. Pascoe; Earl of Cromartie; Lady Bowen.

There was a rumour current in Newchawng that there was a rising at a place about 150 miles North of that port, and that soldiers had been sent from Moukden to the scene of trouble.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Yesterday was marked at the Imperial Institute by a very pleasing ceremonial, the public dedication of the eastern corridor of the building, uniting it to the Indian Museum as a memorial of the late Miss Avabai Bhownuggree, sister of Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., who died on the 23rd of November, 1888. About 300 persons were present on the occasion, chiefly personal friends of the deceased lady, and among those present, beside Lord Reay who unveiled the tablet in the corridor and Sir Frederick Abel, Sir Owen Burne, and Sir Somers Vine, representing the governing body of the Institute, were Lady Reay, Lord and Lady Hobhouse, Sir James Peile, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Juland Danvers, Sir Edwin Arnold, Sir William Moore, Sir Raymond West, Sir James Linton, and a number of other well-known ladies and gentlemen. The tablet bearing the inscription of dedication is surmounted by the sacred Zoroastrian symbol of the *feroher* or "winged Sun"—"the Sun of Righteousness with Healing on his wings": and this is all that met the eye in the handsome corridor, the cost of which has been altogher £4,000. But deep down in the impenetrable mass of the adamantine foundation of the Imperial Institute close by the tablet Mr. Bhownuggree had a little time before deposited in a small chamber reserved for it, an exquisite casket surmounted with an archaic Zoroastrian *feroher* and containing in an inner hermetically sealed, and air-exhausted plate glass case, a tress formed of the whole of Miss Bhownuggree's black hair that was cut from her head before death, to relieve, if possible, the fever which was consuming her. The hair was bound together with a continuous coil of strung pearls, strung on silver. The whole was soldered down in a large heavy copper coffer, filled with vegetable charcoal and bearing an inscription similar to the one on the tablet. When this copper coffer had been laid in its chamber, the chamber in the foundation was filled up with the hardest cement, which will probably hold its secret and romantic treasure to the crack of doom. With this act of fraternal piety Mr. Bhownuggree has, as it were, completed the apotheosis of his beloved sister, thus fulfilling the motto with which the inscription on the memorial tablet closes: "ut ameris ama!"

Sir Frederick Abel commenced the proceedings by thanking Mr. Bhownuggree for his gift to the Institute and by asking Lord Reay to unveil the tablet.

Lord Reay said:—

The ceremony which brings us here is significant from the Imperial point of view. It is a symbol of the unity of the Empire. It shows that our fellow-subjects in India look upon this metropolis as their home as well as ours. It is a link in the chain which unites the component parts of the Empire. The chief Imperial interest is to earn, to maintain, to increase the goodwill of the populations she governs. Any doubt cast upon the amicable nature of our relations with those whose welfare is committed to our charge is a cause of weakness. Internal confidence means additional security against attack from other powers who look with jealousy on the Imperial cohesion of an empire developed by applying principles of even-handed justice. That a citizen of Bombay should select this Institute to erect a memorial to a beloved relative is a representative illustration of the happy results of our rule in India. It is, I believe, the first instance of the kind as far as I know of a private individual's gift to the endowments from Indian Princes to the Northbrook Association, which under the auspices of that eminent friend of India has done so much in India, and since he left India, to cement cordial feelings between the Nation of India and ourselves. But Mr. Bhownuggree, and more recently Mr. Jehangir, have initiated a roll of private founders. Both these gentlemen belong to the Parsee community, and it is an additional proof of the public spirit of that enterprising section of the Bombay community. I am sure neither of these gentlemen would desire that I should for one moment intimate that the Parsees were more friendly to us than the Hindus or the Mahomedans, I have always looked upon such a selection of one community for special praise on our part as impolitic and calculated to cause

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1893.

opinion, to it, and the use of it was either a vice or was taken as a medicine for the relief of or to allay mental anxiety and brain disease. I ve no evidence to prove that insanity may often tend indulgence in the hemp drugs by those who are deficient in self-control through weakened intellect; but my opinion is that this is so.

Being asked by the President, Dr. Boyd replied that alcohol was much more deleterious than hemp drugs. It produced organic changes in the system, but such changes did not take place from the use of hemp drugs. When taken in excess alcohol for a long period produced diseases of the liver and other organs, which were not produced by the use of any hemp drugs. The drugs impaired the brain in the sense of impairing its activity without producing pathological change. It would be better to say that they impaired the intellect. Hemp drugs, if moderately used, did not do any harm. Admissions of insanity from hemp drugs in the Colaba Asylum were set down as higher than from opium. He was of opinion that hemp drugs did not produce permanent insanity. He thought that the hemp drugs had been unfairly connected with producing insanity.

Mr. M. F. Pereira, Assistant Surgeon in medical charge, Alibag, said: I have found insanity to result often from the excessive and habitual use of ganja or bhang. During the last twenty-one years 1872-1892, seventy-five lunatics were referred to me for examination and report. Out of these, 15 or 20 per cent. had become insane from ganja-smoking. Of these eight were afflicted with general mania, two amorous mania, three demonomania, and one each with pyromania and religious mania. In one case I have observed general atrophy and death to result from the use of *majoon* or sweet cakes made of *bhang*. I have not noticed any other disease to result from occasional or moderate use of *ganja* or *bhang* in any form, although some townspeople do occasionally indulge in it.

The Commission then adjourned.

THE HANKOW COTTON MILL.

The following is a note by Mr. W. F. FitzGibbon, Her Majesty's Consul at Hankow, on the working of the Hankow Cotton Mill:—

1 Yarn and cloth manufactured at the mill were produced for the first time on the Hankow market in the early part of last April.

2 About seven hundred looms are now working, twenty-two hours per diem.

3 The output of yarn is at present very uncertain, and will cease altogether when all the looms are working, but a new spinning factory is to be soon erected near the site of the cotton mill. An English firm is, I hear, to supply the machinery for it.

4 The yarn is made from cotton grown in this province, but for the finer counts for the looms native cotton from Shanghai is used.

5 The cloth manufactured at the mill is made from thirteens to twenties, and made in from fifty-eights reed to sixty-eights.

6 The cloth is much harder to the feel than Manchester goods on account of the cotton used, which is very harsh and short, thus requiring more twist in the yarn.

7 The yarn competes successfully with the Bombay import. The native merchants seem to like it and pay a good price for it. It is from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper than Bombay yarn, but is not so evenly made as the latter.

8 Sheetings, drills, and shirtings are cheaper than the English stuffs and the prices varies according to weight. They are also very unevenly made.

THE QUEEN'S INDIAN ATTENDANTS.

"MIRANDA," writing in the *Lady's Pictorial* with reference to the gossip which is being indulged in about the Queen's Munshi and his future position at Court, says it is really all "much ado about nothing."

She adds:—

"Her Majesty has always had one or two attendants who were 'personal,' such as the late John Brown, whose particular mantle has fallen upon the broad shoulders of his brother 'Archie.' The Munshi is also a 'personal' attendant, with a difference, but in his case the Queen is actuated not so much by any consideration for her own comfort as by a very wise desire to show her personal interest in her Indian Empire and people. Hence her marked kindness to the Munshi Abdul Karim, whom, however, people should not regard as a mere servant, as he is a man of considerable attainments.

"Little has yet been seen of the ladies of the Munshi's household, who have just been brought to this country at the Queen's desire, to make their home with Abdul Karim at Frogmore Cottage, but now and then their closely-veiled figures are to be seen flitting with curious effect about the grounds. One of the ladies is usually clad in black, the veil shrouding her form completely from head to foot, and the other is in al and picturesque in style—a be seen in the pretty Windsor they will some day, say three with Herne the Hunter the Home Park with legendary his horrid chain,' and the wife and mother-in-law would richer in romance than ever. scarcely cares even to refer to improbable, but I have seen secret recesses of their souls the attendants do not waive their Eastern of our sex even in favour of which is even more absurd, this is a part of a deep-laid and Anything more ill-founded was never about. In the first place, the one sentiment towards the English of which there is no doubt in India is personal loyalty to and reverence for the Queen-Empress. In the second, the presence of Indian attendants at Court originated wholly with the Queen, who desired to show some signal mark of her keen interest in her Eastern realm. None the less, such reports are to be utterly deprecated, as there are people foolish enough to think that there must be 'something' open in such ridiculous romance as these."

THE NANSEN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

THE interesting question as to where Nansen is wintering is most probably answered by the following important communication just to hand. It may be remembered that he intended to winter at the New Siberian Islands, north of Cape Tatjeljuskin the northernmost promontory of Asia. The Arctic skipper Hans Johannessen, of Hammerfest, Norway, who in 1878-79, simultaneously with the Vega's voyage round Asia, commanded the steamer Lena to the Lena River, and who remained in East Siberia several years, states in an interview that old Yakutsks told him that from the highest parts of the northern shores of the New Siberian Islands, which they had frequently visited, in order to collect mammoth tusks, they could in fine weather distinctly discern a land to the north-west. The distance is estimated by the Norwegian skipper, from the statements of these natives, at about fifteen nautical miles. From this lofty land, too, Johannessen considers, hailed a large ice-berg, which in 1878 was seen ashore east of Cape Tatjeljuskin, a berg which could not have had its origin from any part of the coast between the northernmost Cape of Asia and Behring Strait, nor could it have come from the low New Siberian Islands. Johannessen was surprised that there were currents which could have carried the berg south, but this was also almost the only real iceberg seen along the coast of North Asia in 1878. Should, therefore, Nansen, he considers, not steer too close to the coast, it is very probable that he might discern this lofty, unknown land from the masthead if the weather was clear. And should the state of the ice be at all favourable there can be no doubt but that he would attempt to reach it this year, and take up his winter quarters at this unnamed Polar "terra nova."

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 23th November, 1893, on 1,678·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,41,000	2,35,000	4,000	3,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	86	140	3	229
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	25,54,482	38,63,944	1,06,629	65,25,055
Total for 21 weeks..	26,98,482	41,04,944	1,10,629	69,16,055
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	1,11,738	2,81,577	6,728	4,03,043
Per mile of Ry do.	67	170	4	241
Total to corresponding date do.	23,31,198	45,38,107	3,25,137	71,94,435

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 20,043
Do. to date..... " 2,78,380

For several weeks past, says the *Daily News* of the 15th ult., the deaths in London from diphtheria have been about three times the average, but last week the total rose to 103, and this exceeds any weekly number on record. The mortality continues to be chiefly among children, for of the 103 deaths 102 were of persons under twenty years of age. Of the 102 again, 73 were under five years of age. Central London still enjoys the greatest immunity from this disease, for only six deaths were registered there. West London comes next with ten deaths, East London following with 13, North London with 23, and South London with 42. The greatest number of deaths in one parish occurred at Hampstead, but here there are five hospitals, to some of which patients have been conveyed from various districts. In Manchester five deaths occurred last week from diphtheria, three in Birmingham and three in Newcastle. In Scotland, there were seven deaths in Glasgow, and three in Edinburgh. Dublin was free from the disease. At least, no death was registered there. With regard to scarlet fever, the deaths in London last week numbered 47, which is not only more than the average, but the highest weekly total for nearly three months.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

LORD ROBERTS IN SCOTLAND.

A LECTURE ON "INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT."

Lord Roberts delivered in the Synod Hall Edinburgh on Nov. 17th, the inaugural address for the session of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society the subject being "India past and present." The Marquis of Lothian presided, and the hall was crowded with a brilliant audience.

A WAR OF RACES AND RELIGIONS.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings referred to the very great interest which they ought to take in that great Empire which had been their heritage in this generation from the great deeds of their forefathers. He was sorry to say it seemed to him that in this country they had very largely ignored personally the very great stake they had in that quarter of the world. British India now was not what it was in the days of Clive and Lord Dalhousie. The advance of civilisation and the advance of individual desire on the part of the natives to assist in Government made the government of India infinately more difficult and complicated: and they would see in the state of matters in India a question of a war of races and religions, and every one of these was to be governed and controlled and brought into proper position by our own Government there; and, therefore, unless our Government in India was supported by the interest of every member of our great country here it was exceedingly difficult to hope in the future that India would remain part and parcel of the British possessions.

THE IMPORTANCE OF OUR NAVAL SUPREMACY.

Lord Roberts, who was received with prolonged applause, proceeded to compare India as he first knew it in 1852 with the India of to-day, and in doing so at first briefly referred to the rise and rapid extension of British rule in the East, and to explain how, towards the close of the East India Company's administration, the course of events within India itself, in combination with other causes, led the native troops of the Bengal Presidency to make that attempt to throw off their allegiance to their European masters known as the great Mutiny of 1857. As pointed out by Capt. Mahan in his admirable work on the influence of sea power upon modern history, and by his friend Sir Alfred Lyall, in his no less admirable handbook, entitled "The Rise of the British Dominion in India," their rule in the East primarily depended, and had always depended, on their naval superiority to the European nations whose interests in this part of the world were opposed to theirs. So soon as British naval supremacy was firmly established it became impossible for the French to maintain a contest in which their troops were isolated, while the British possessed secure means of communication with their base in England.

THE CAUSES OF THE MUTINY.

The growth of the Indian possessions were then graphically sketched, from the first settlements on the seaboard—at Bombay, along the Coromandel coast, and on the banks of the Hooghly. It was interesting to note, when reviewing the rise of the Mahrattas and other races in India, how much their power was due to the employment of Europeans to train and head their armies. Coming to the cause of the great Mutiny, the disasters to British arms in the first Afghan wars affected the prestige of their troops; the European garrison was unduly diminished and native troops too largely increased; the Sepoys were pampered by the officers and the civil government, and were led to imagine that they were the masters and not the servants of the Ruling Power. Another cause of the Mutiny, he believed, was the excessive age of the general staff and regimental officers of the Indian army, due to their promotion under a strict system of seniority, without any age limit for the several ranks; and other circumstances, he also showed, had led to a deterioration of tone and efficiency of the officers in the Indian regular service. What brought the Mutiny to a head was the issue of the Enfield cartridges greased with a mixture of cow's fat and lard, which enabled the seditionmongers, who were at work then as they are now, to persuade the Sepoys that the Government and their officers had entered into a deliberate conspiracy to outrage their religious belief and render them outcasts among their fellows.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

Going on to describe the general state of the country at the time, and the remarkable changes which followed upon the terrible catastrophe, Lord Roberts said he landed in India and joined the Bengal Artillery at Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, in 1852. The post was carried by runners over the greater part of India. There was only a monthly mail with England, and less than fifteen millions of letters passed through the Indian post-office annually, instead of nearly 180 millions as present. Little had been done in the matter of railways before he reached India, and the only line completed was that between Bombay and Tanna, about twenty miles in length. Even in 1857, the year of the Mutiny, only 273 miles were open for traffic. Now there were nearly 17,000 miles of railway in India, and upwards of 600 miles in Burma alone. There was no telegraph in India when he landed, and even in 1857 there were only 4044 miles of telegraph throughout the country. Now there were over 40,000 miles. Although the telegraph was still in its infancy when the Mutiny broke out, what there was of it was of incalculable value during those anxious times. Along it on the afternoon of Monday, May 11, the news was flashed from Delhi to all stations in the Punjab that an outbreak had occurred at Meerut the previous evening; that some of the troopers had reached Delhi that morning; that the regiments at Delhi had joined the mutineers; and that several officers, amongst them the Resident, were known to have been killed. This timely message reached Lahore the same afternoon, and owing to the commendable decision and foresight of the chief civil and military officials on the spot, measures were taken to disarm the native troops quartered at Main Mir the second morning after receipt of the news. Later in the day the news reached Peshawur, and as we were sitting at dinner in the artillery mess-house the telegraph signaller, who was quite a boy—like most of the signallers at that time—rushed into the room, breathless with excitement, the telegram in his hand. As at Lahore, so at Peshawur, no time was lost on receipt of the terrible tidings.

THE HEROES OF PESHAWUR.

Fortunately for India, there were able and resolute men at Peshawur in those days, and it was worthy of note that they were, comparatively speaking, young man. Herbert Edwardes, the Commissioner, who had made a great name for himself during the Sikh War, was thirty-seven; John Nicholson, the Deputy-Commissioner, who had been a tower of strength on the Derajat frontier for some years past, was thirty-five; and Sir Sydney Chamberlain, the distinguished Commandant of the Punjab Frontier force, who happened to be passing through Peshawur on his tour of inspection, was thirty-seven. Although the brigadier, Sydney Cotton, was much older, being sixty-five, he was young for his years, and considerably younger than the average of general officers than in command in India. At that time a young subaltern of Horse Artillery, he (Lord Roberts) was officiating as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Peshawur District, and in that capacity he was ordered to be present at day-break on May 13 at the house of Major-General Reed who commanded the division. There he found, besides General Reed, the four officers he had just named. He would not weary them by detailing all that took place on that eventful morning, but he could not pass the incident by without expressing his opinion that the decisions arrived at by the experienced officers then assembled maintained peace and order in the Peshawur Valley, restored their prestige among the border tribes, greatly assisted and expedited the operations undertaken for the capture of Delhi, and did much to deter the fighting classes throughout the Punjab from throwing in their lot with the insurgents. The changes which had taken place since then were indeed marvellous, and many of them owed their origin to the foresight, determination, and administrave ability of the great statesman who had been for more than four years at the head of the Government of India when he first joined his regiment at Calcutta. The Marquis of Dalhousie had even then set his mark on the country. Canals and roads were being pushed on in various directions, and the great network of railways and telegraphs which now intersected the country was to a great extent planned before the close of the reign of the Governor-General to whom India owes so much of its present prosperity. The crisis which occurred in 1857 gave an unexpected impulse to the works which that wise ruler had initiated, and developed the improved system of civil administration which he had introduced.

THE MAIN CHANGES SINCE 1857.

Apart from the extension of railways, telegraphs and canals, and the general spread of civilisation, education, and prosperity throughout the country, the main changes that had taken place in India since 1857 were as follows:—The government had been transferred from the East India Company to the Crown, and a Cabinet Minister, the Secretary of State for India, with a Council of experienced Indian civilians and soldiers, had been appointed to deal with the affairs of our Eastern Empire; the British garrison had been raised to a strength of about 70,000 men, and the native troops had been reduced to an aggregate force of about 150,000—or, in other words, the native troops had been decreased by over a third, while the British troops had been doubled; the whole of the artillery, with the exception of a few mountain batteries, was in the hands of Europeans, and all the arsenals, magazines, and forts were garrisoned by British soldiers; the system of promotion in the Indian service was still one of seniority, but in practice this system had been modified so as to admit of the most capable and deserving officers being selected for the more responsible regimental and staff appointments and commands in each Presidency. But unfortunately a restriction still existed which prevented the transfer of officers from one Presidency to another, and thus greatly hampered selection. A scheme had been devised for utilising a portion of the forces maintained by the feudatory princes of India for purposes of Imperial defence. Baluchistan and Upper Burma had been included in the British dominions; and the principal Indian seaports had been fortified, and measures had been taken to strengthen the North West Frontier by strategic railways, roads, arsenals, and entrenchments.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Meanwhile, Russia had not been idle. Since 1857 she had advanced her Central Asian frontier some 800 miles nearer India, until, at the present moment, it was coterminous with the northern frontier of Afghanistan. This rapid movement in the direction of India gave rise to complications which involved them in hostilities with the Amir Shere Ali, and in 1878 it was found necessary to despatch a second expedition into Afghanistan. After having occupied the country for nearly two years, their troops were withdrawn, and in 1880 the present Amir, Abdurrahman, was placed upon the throne, receiving a guarantee from them that they would maintain the integrity of his dominions in the event of unprovoked foreign aggression, provided that he was guided by them in his external policy. A few years later the northern boundary of Afghan territory was formally demarcated by a joint Anglo-Russian Commission.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

Much had been effected since the Mutiny to improve the civil administration and to meet the legitimate demands of the native races by gradual and judicious concessions. The provision, also, of main and feeder lines of communication by road and railway, and the construction of canals, had added materially to the area under cultivation, minimised the risk of famine, equalised the prices of agricultural produce, and developed a large and lucrative export trade. The efficiency and mobility of the army had been greatly increased, and steps had been taken to prevent the undue preponderance of soldiers of one particular race or creed in the native armies, of the three Presidencies. With this object in view, class regiments had been formed, which were now recruited from their own particular districts.

WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE.

Internally India was more tranquil, more prosperous, more civilised and better governed than it was before the Mutiny. Externally the rapid approach of Russia had made it more liable to attack, but, on the other hand, it had been rendered more capable of defending itself. Much, however, still remained to be done. The obsolete presidential system had to be abolished, and the native troops throughout India had to be brought under the control of one Government and one chief commander. The less efficient fighting material in their native regiments must be eliminated, and a suitable scheme devised for raising and training a sufficient reserve of native infantry. Above all, they must endeavour to enter into such cordial relations with the ruler of Afghanistan as would induce him to co-operate with them in making the necessary preparations to maintain the integrity and independence of that State. Afghanistan could not stand alone. Lying, as she did, between two great European Powers, she must come under the influence of one or the other. So long as she was under our influence, she constituted the bulwark of our Eastern Empire; but if she was allowed to pass under the control of Russia, she would furnish that Power with a convenient base for consolidating her strength and collecting her supplies preparatory to an attack on India. Even if it be granted by way of argument that Russia had no intention of eventually attacking India, her presence on the table-land bordering the Indus Valley would constitute an intolerable political embarrassment and a perpetual military menace. It would, moreover, entail an enormous increase of expenditure on our army and our frontier defences. The question was one which should be looked at from a broad and commonsense point of view, and not from a purely Indian standpoint; but it would be folly to ignore the fact that British interests in the East conflicted with those of certain other European Powers, and it was only "when a strong man armed keepeth his palace" that "his goods are in peace."

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA A QUESTION OF EUROPEAN OPLITICS.

The defence of India was a question of European politics, and, as had been wisely said, the key of that position was not on the Afghan border, but in Downing street. There were three dangers, Lord Roberts continued, to which our Indian Empire is exposed:—First, the danger of our line of communication between it and the United Kingdom being interrupted. Our safeguard against this danger is our naval supremacy. The second danger is that of internal disaffection. This can best be guarded against:—(*a*) by a sufficiency of British soldiers; (*b*) by defensive precautions more particularly in the matter of interior communications; (*c*) by a properly organised native army; (*d*) by a system of promotion in the civil and military administration which will ensure men of resolution, insight, and activity being selected for the more important posts; and, last but not least (*e*) by doing all in our power to gain the confidence of the people, and to imbue them with a belief in our will and ability to maintain our supremacy in India. The third danger is that of intrigue or open aggression on the north-west of India, and against this the only protection is a friendly, but at the same time determined and consistent, policy in our dealings with Afghanistan, a well-disciplined and mobile army in India, and a home army capable of supplying the reinforcements of British troops which India would require in the event of a war.

THE LESSONS OF HISTORY.

If our foreign policy in India and at home was timid and vacillating; if we alternately advanced and retired without any preconceived idea of what we wanted and of the best way of attaining it; if the British Army was incapable of meeting the requirements of national defence at home and abroad, our hold on India must be of a precarious nature, and, owing to the neglect of reasonable precautions we might find ourselves involved in a costly struggle in order to regain what we need never have lost. The whole, history of our connection with India confirmed the truth of these remarks. Our first contest for ascendancy in the East was a maritime contest. Being successful in this, we penetrated inland and gradually made ourselves masters of the interior of the country. But even a century ago, when our naval supremacy was unquestioned, and Russia had not conquered the Caucasus or crossed the Caspian, Napoleon perceived that the British rule in India was open to attack from the north-West, and in 1807, after the battle of Friedland, he entered into an alliance with Russia, with the main object of operating against our Eastern possessions from that direction. After the fall of Napoleon, Russia again turned her attention to the East, and pushed forward in the direction of India. Between 1813 and 1828 she gained a preponderating influence over Persia by the treaty of Turcomantchai, she endeavoured nine years later to interfere in Afghan affairs, and not only countenanced the Shah of Persia in his attack on Herat, but despatched an agent to negotiate with the Amir of Afghanistan. Even so long ago as 1837 Her Majesty's Government made the important declaration that such interference was intolerable, and that "the welfare of our Eastern possessions required that we shall have on our western frontier an ally interested in resisting aggression, in the place of chiefs ranging themselves in subservience to a hostile Power."

TRANS-INDUS POLITICS.

The disasters and the abortive results of the first Afghan War led several eminent statesmen and soldiers to doubt the expediency of our interfering in trans-Indus politics, and a school of thought arose, know as the "masterly inactivity" school, which held that it was wiser and safer to leave Afghanistan alone, and to devote our entire attention to the development of our resources within India itself. Lord Lawrence was one of the most able advocates of this course of action, and at the time he was Governor-General there was a good deal to be said in favour of it. Russia was still far distant from the Afghan border, and India had lately been rent by internal commotion, the civil and military administration had been absolutely disorganised, and a great part of the native army had ceased to exist. It was undoubtedly our first and most urgent business to put our own house in order, and to that extent it seemed to him that Lord Lawrence's advice was wise and right. Were Lord Lawrence alive now, he felt sure, with our present knowledge of the geography of Central Asia, Lord Lawrence would have changed his opinions.

LORD LAWRENCE AND RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

He and those who thought with him were persuaded that any attempt on the part of Russia to advance into Trans-Caspia would either fail or be a most difficult, most costly, and most tedious operation. Now, they all knew that Russia had effectively occupied Turkestan without much difficulty or expense, and in a comparatively brief period; and therefore the main argument adduced by Lord Lawrence in support of his contention had been completely refuted by the course of events. If the premises on which Lord Lawrence's argument was based had been correct, his conclusion would have been sound. Defective information, however, induced him to assume that the deserts of Central Asia would oppose an insuperable barrier to the advance of a civilised Power towards India from the north-west. As he had just said, he thought it almost certain that more accurate information would have led Lord Lawrence greatly to modify his views, and in this opinion he was confirmed by a very remarkable memorandum written in 1878 by the late Lord Napier of Magdala, who had been Lord Lawrence's intimate friend, and at one time a cordial supporter of his frontier policy.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

After remarking that he had no objection to his former views in favour of inaction being quoted in the House of Lords, provided it were also stated that circumstances had so completely changed as to justify him in a change of the views he had expressed ten or twelve years before, Lord Napier referred to the rapid advance of Russia, and pointed out the danger of adhering to a line of policy which the progress of events had rendered obsolete. He said:—"Our policy of masterly inactivity, or rather receding from every difficulty until what were matters easy of suppression have grown into serious dangers, has continued too long, and if it is maintained will lead us to disaster. It has been frequently asserted by people with pretensions to speak with authority that we shall be secure if we remain within our mountain boundary. But this is at variance with all history. A mountain chain has never been pierced in many places is no security if you hide behind it. India has often been entered through her mountain barrier, which was never defended. India waited to fight the battle in her own plains, and invariably lost it."

THE NATIONAL IMPORTANCE OF OUR HOLD ON INDIA.

In conclusion, Lord Roberts said that he had long and deeply studied how best to defend the British Empire in India against the three dangers to which it was exposed—the maritime, the internal, and the frontier danger; and he had such a belief in the intelligence and common-sense of his countrymen that he felt confident they would arrive at a sound conclusion, if only they would make themselves acquainted with their actual position as an Eastern Power, and duly appreciated the lessons which might be gathered from past history and experience. The British nation would, he trusted, perceive how vitally its own prosperity was bound up with the maintenance of their supremacy in India and the extension of their trade with the East, and would consequently insist on the navy being strong enough to protect their interests and commerce; on the navy at home and abroad being trained, organised, and equipped in readiness for the duties it might be called upon to perform; and last but not least on the Central Asian question being dealt with in a firm and consistent manner. (Loud applause.)

Sir R. Murdoch Smith, proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Roberts for "his comprehensive, carefully considered, masterly State paper on the conditions, past, present, and future, of the tenure by which our great Eastern Empire was held."

SIR WILLIAM MUIR, in seconding the motion, said Lord Roberts had mentioned not a word of anything which had made his name so admirable throughtout the world. (Applause.) But had it not been for such bravery as Lord Roberts showed at the time of the Mutiny a vast calamity would have followed in the upper part of India, which would have swept down to the plains.

Lord Roberts afterwards received from the chairman's hand the diploma of Honorary Fellowship of the Society.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE KING OF OUDE.

Mr. Lewis M'Iver proposed a vote of thanks to the Marquis of Lothian for presiding.—The Marquis, in replying, spoke of the special interest which the address had for himself, having been in India the year before the Mutiny, and having been the guest of Lord Dalhousie. One incident which he recalled was that the then King of Oude, thinking to make their presence a means of getting the best possible terms from the Government, had prepared for their edification every kind of animal fight imaginable. They looked forward to the fete with the greatest possible interest, but just before it all happend they received a message from Lord Dalhousie that they were on no account to receive any kind of hospitality from the King of Oude. Not being a politician, he thought at the time that it was a great shame. (Laughter.)

Later in the evening there was a reception by Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Bruce in the Waterloo Rooms, where a distinguished company was invited to do honour to Lord Roberts.

A BUSY SATURDAY.

Lord Roberts spent a busy day in Edinburgh. At eleven he received the honorary degree of LL.D. of the University from Sir William Muir, its Principal and Vice-Chancellor, and was drawn in his carriage up Chambers-street, along Forest-road, into Lauriston, and on to Polwath-terrace by the enthusiastic students. At three the Lord Provost and Town Councillors in their scarlet robes presented the gallant soldier, who was furnished with a guard of honour composed of veterans, with the freedom of the city, and he addressed 2,000 of the leading citizens on our duties and policy in the East. In his speech the Lord Provost did not fail to mention "the prominent share which Lady Roberts took with her husband in promoting those permanent ameliorations in the life of the soldier which will increase the happiness, diminish the death-rate, and strengthen the Empire by enabling a smaller force of European soldiers, in co-operation with the native troops, to give adequate security for the peace and protection of India. After this, Lord Roberts, accompanied by Capt. Mazse, A.D.C., drove to one part of the town to inspect a musical ride of the Lothian and Berwick Yeomanry, to another part to distribute prizes to the Artillery Volunteers, and then to the City Chambers, where he had the satisfaction of seeing a large party of old soldiers, who had served with him in Afghanistan, enjoying a hearty meal provided by the Town Council. On each occasion he had to say a few words. In his address to the Artillery Volunteers he said:—"If we were engaged in hostilities with one or more of the Continental Powers, the regular troops available in the United Kingdom would be barely sufficient to meet home requirements; but if they were to be supplemented by a well-organised and well-equipped force of Volunteers and Militia, the home army would, I should hope, be strong enough not only to provide for the land defence of the Mother Country, but to reinforce India, to garrison our colonies and coaling stations, and to under take such expeditionary operations as might be thought desirable." Finally, at 7 he dined with the Scottish Geographical Society, and delivered an address to the 250 members and guests assembled in his honour under the presidency of Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

THE FREEDOM OF EDINBURGH.

Lord Roberts, in his speech acknowledging the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, spoke of the many ties which bound him to Scotland and Scotsmen, having had the privilege to enjoy the friendship of a large number of eminent Scotsmen, and having been associated in peace and war with gallant Scottish soldiers, for whose sterling qualities he entertained the greatest regard and admiration. As to his own past services, to which the Lord Provost had referred in such flattering terms, these, as he had often said before would have been impossible had it not been his good fortune to receive throughout his career the most loyal support and assistance from his comrades of all ranks. In honouring him they had indirectly honoured them.

AN APPEAL FOR BRITISH CAPITAL.

When (he continued) I reflect on the very important stake which this great city, and Scotland as a whole, has in the commerce of our Eastern possessions, I look forward hopefully to the time when British capital will be more freely invested than it is at present in enterprises in India, whether these be of an agricultural, a manufacturing, or an engineering nature. Among such enterprises I would especially mention railways, which with one or two exceptions, have hitherto been constructed either at the expense of the State, or by means of capital raised under some form of State, guarantee. It is obvious that the ability of the Indian Government to extend its railway system is limited by the funds and establishment at its disposal from year to year, and that, in consequence, the all-important work of opening up the country, and thus developing the inland and foreign trade, cannot be proceeded with as rapidly as it would if British capitalists were to come forward to do in India what they have already done in many other parts of the world. (Cheers.) I feel sure that native capitalists would soon follow the lead given to them by Europeans, to the great advantage not only of the country immediately concerned, but of the whole British Empire, more particulary of the United Kingdom, which is so closely interested in the development of our trade with the East.

NATIVE LOYALTY.

I am convinced that anything which tends to check the growth of our trade with India must produce an injurious effect on all classes in the British Isles. The reluctance which is at present shown by British napitalists to invest money in the development of railways and other commercial enterprises in India, as compared with their readiness to support similar undertakings in other countries which possess neither India's settled government, its great natural resources, nor its teeming population, is, I believe, due to a doubt as to the stability of our position in the East and more particularly as to the sentiments of our Asiatic fellow-subjects towards the British rule. Having referred to his previous speeches on the subject of native loyalty, and to that of that enlightened nobleman, the Raja of Kapurthala, at a banquet given to him by the London Chamber of Commerce last summer, Lord Roberts said it would be difficult for anyone to answer for nearly 300 millions, but his belief was that, excepting a small minority, they are well disposed towards us. (Cheers.) Lord Roberts continued: In illustration of this it may, perhaps, interest you to learn what occured at the Viceregal Durbar held at Rawal Pindi in the spring of 1885, on the occasion of the visit of the Amir Abdurrahman Khan to the then Viceroy of India—the Earl of Dufferin. At that time, as you may remember, her Majesty's Government was engaged in a diplomatic correspondence with the Russian Government on the question of the Penjdeh incident, an incident which it was feared might lead to the graves possible results. I shall never forget the enthusiasm which prevailed throughout India, and the way in which a large number of my native friends, both from within and from beyond our border, came forward and offered their services in the event of war being declared. (Cheers.) Among them were many who were manifestly too old for active service, but they begged that their sons might be employed in their stead, and it was quite pathetic to see their anxiety that the claims they had on us for employment, on account of services they had rendered in former campaigns, might not be overlooked. (Cheers).

OUR PROPER ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE NATIVES.

This feeling, my Lord Provost, undoubtedly exists in India, to an extent which the people of the United Kingdom may not, perhaps, be aware of, and, in order to ensure its continuance in increasing strength, it is essential—(first) that, within the limits of prudent expenditure and moderate taxation, we should be prepared at all points for whatever difficulties may be before us in the future—(cheers)—and (second) that while we should always treat our fellow-subjects in India, and especially the chiefs and princes, with consideration and sympathy, we should let them feel by outward and visible sign of our preparedness to defend India against external aggression, and of our steadfast determination to maintain our rights and fulfil our engagements, that they would have everything to gain if they were with us, and everything to lose if they were against us. (Applause.)

Cheers were given for the youngest burgess and for Lady Roberts.

Lord Roberts afterwards came down to the area and shook hands with a number of the old veterans, and afterwards addressed a few words, congratulating them on their excellent appearance, and saying he was glad to hear that they were getting on in civil life and earning the respect of their fellow-citizens. The veterans again gave cheers for their distinguished old commander and the proceedings then terminated.

After the ceremony the veterans were marched to the Masonic Hall, Melbourne Place, where they were entertained to dinner by the Corporation.

AN INDIAN LAW STUDENT'S STORY.

ANSOKEEL Chunder das Gupta, twenty-three, described as a student, pleaded guilty, at the County of London Sessions, on Nov. 21, to having stolen a suit of clothes and an ulster, value £3, the goods of Haik Agnavor; also a suit of clothes and other articles, value £5, the goods of Francis Hart; and further, with having stolen a ring, value £4, the property of Lucien Barbet. The prisoner said he had successfully passed an examination at the Calcutta University, where he obtained a scholarship of £250. His friends opposed his coming to London, as they thought he would lose caste. But he came to England, and shortly afterwards his father died. He did not pass his examination here, but matriculated at Edinburgh, and then entered as a student at the Middle Temple. There is name was posted as a defaulter, and, having no money, in an evil hour he embarked in speculation. With everything lost he owned to having committed several offences, and had been punished with three months' imprisonment for the theft of a book. Seeing that all hope of getting on in the legal profession was lost, he wished to try journalism, but only succeeded in contributing a few articles to papers, the result of which was not sufficient to support him. At last, goaded to desperation, he committed the offences with which he was now charged. He had now received offers of assistance from some kind people. In addition, he had received an offer of an appointment in America as professor of Oriental languages. He was only 23, and if dealt with leniently now it was his firm intention to turn over a new leaf, and with perseverance make hinself useful in countries where his past was unknown. Detective sergeant Collins said prisoner had married an English lady and had two children. Sir P. H. Edlin said he should postpone sentence until next session, when he would hear what prisoner's friends proposed to do for him.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending December 2, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	732	732	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	37,881	41,010	...	3,429	61,770	...
Goods	57,293	55,046	2,243	...	...	23,214
Other earnings	4,273	6,580	...	2,307	...	11,443
Weekly total.	99,113	1,02,636	...	3,493	...	..
Aggregate ..	17,12,976	16,80,863	...	...	32,113	..

M. PICARD read at the sittings of the General Committee for the Universal Exhibition of 1900, the scheme which he and a special sub-committee have elaborated, and of which an outline has already appeared in the *Daily News*. M. Picard now further recommends the construction of a wide iron bridge over the Seine at the Esplanade des Invalides, a railway linking the Exhibition and the different termini of Paris, and the taking of special measures to secure easy communication between the Place de la Concorde and every other part of Paris. M. Coppee, the poet, wants the Eiffel Tower, which he says shocks strangers by its ugliness, to be taken down. The unriveting of it would give work to the unemployed. Unfortunately the Company owning the Tower have a right to keep it where it is until 1914. In order not to spoil the Place de la Concorde or the thoroughfares leading to it, the materials for the building of the Exhibition will be brought by water.

TERRIBLE STORMS IN ENGLAND.

MANY WRECKS AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

FROM Thursday (Nov. 16) until Tuesday (Nov. 21) our coasts were the scene of terrible storms, amounting at times to a hurricane. It is impossible as yet to say how many steamers and sailing ships have been lost; but the wrecks already reported are very numerous, and a number of vessels are so long overdue that the gravest fears are entertained on their account. The human lives lost in or from British ships must, it is feared, be reported as over two hundred in number; and the deathroll among French fishermen in the Channel is terribly heavy.

The force of the storm in the north and west probably equalled that of the gale which destroyed the Tay-bridge some years ago. Channel steamboats were in many cases altogether prevented from crossing, in some cases for the first time in forty years.

During Thursday night the Dublin steamer Blackrock, on her way to Liverpool with nearly four hundred cattle and three hundred and fifty sheep, suffered severely. Most of the sheep were washed overboard, only thirty-five being saved. The cattle received shocking injuries, and on arrival at Liverpool between twenty and thirty men were fetched to slaughter such of the animals as were not already dead.

Another Dublin steamboat, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, had thirty cattle either dead or dying.

A steam fishing boat, the Ruth Bolton, when thirty miles off the Tyne, was struck on Friday by a tremendous sea, which washed oveboard her captain and two other men. A fourth member of the crew, in endeavouring to rescue them, was also washed overboard, and, like the rest, was drowned.

The schooner Eliza Belle, of Beaufort, was driven ashore in Barrooprkrie Bay, three miles south of Port Logan, Wigtownshire, during a south-westerly gale on Friday. The crew were drowned.

On Friday morning the French brig Jeune Charles landed at Swansea D. Martin, of Liverpool, second mate of the steamship Boileau

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

MADRAS AND BOMBAY ARMIES BILL.

In the House of Lords on Friday, November 17. On the order for the consideration of the Commons' amendments to this Bill, the Earl of Kimberley said: Your lordships will remember that at the last sittings a Bill passed this House for amending the law as to the Indian Armies. The matters to which I have now to call the attention of the House merely relate to one single portion of that Bill. An amendment was moved by Lord Cross, and supported by several peers, providing that those who are to command the Bombay and Madras armies should in future, as at present, remain members of the councils of those two Presidencies. At that time I said that, after so strong an expression of opinion from so many noble lords, I did not think it necessary to divide the House on the point, but that I reserved to myself liberty of action at a future stage of the Bill. When it came on for consideration in the other House it was stated on behalf of the Government that if the Bill were allowed to pass it might become law immediately. That suggestion was not, however, accepted by the House of Commons, and an amendment was moved and supported, under which the commanders of the two armies would cease to be members of the respective councils. I think it right to mention that, because it should be made perfectly evident to all that there was a strong expression of opinion on the subject in the other House. I now move that your lordships take the Commons' amendments into consideration, and I strongly hope that this House will not insist upon the amendment which was here made in the Bill. I may add that since it was last before the House a despatch has been received, in which the Government of India, having previously expressed an opinion that they saw no objection to the commanders of the armies remaining members of the councils, now stated that, upon a full consideration of the whole matter, they had come to a very decided opinion that it was not desirable that the commanders should so remain. That despatch has been laid upon the table in both Houses. I should deeply regret that a Bill of such great importance as this, the principle of which has been so very strongly advocated by successive Viceroys and Governments in India, should now, at the last moment, fail to pass. I have no doubt that noble lords who pressed the amendment in this House thought it really desirable that the commanders should remain in the councils; but, as I fear that the whole Bill may be endangered if the amendment be still insisted upon, I have now to move that this House do agree with the Commons' amendments.

The Marquess of Salisbury: I am sorry that my noble friend Lord Cross is unable to express his opinion in person upon the present occasion. I have, however, had the advantage of conferring with him and other noble lords. Among others I have heard from Lord Roberts, who is obliged to be in Edinburgh to-day, and whose opinion will, no doubt, carry great weight with your lordships. As far as I am able to ascertain, the general opinion even among those who took our view upon the former occasion, is that, however much there is still to be said in favour of the amendment we then proposed, it is not such as would justify us in risking a Bill which is really of extreme importance to India. (Hear, hear.) I much regret that the House of Commons has taken the view which it has; for I fear in the end that it will lead to the condemnation of separate Presidencies in India. I fear that if the councils are handed over to an absolute majority of the Civil Service, the system will not work smoothly, and that in course of time the tendency to condensation and centralisation will end in drawing the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras under the more immediate presidency of the Government of India. We are, however, in favour of this Bill passing, and as her Majesty's Government have all along been of the opinion which is now shared by the Indian Government and strongly endorsed by Lord Roberts as to the advisability of accepting the view adopted by the House of Commons in regard to the amendment, I do not think we should insist upon this matter of detail. (Hear, hear.) For some fifteen or twenty years we have been longing for this change in the relations of the two armies in question, and it would be a very great misfortune if this opportunity for finally sanctioning it should be thrown away. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Kimberley: I desire to add that I have received a letter from Lord Roberts, expressing his opinion that the amendment formerly passed by this House should not be insisted upon, and also pointing out the importance of passing the Bill. (Hear.)

The amendments of the Commons were then agreed to.

THE ROAD TAX IN CEYLON.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, November 17, Sir W. Lawson, on behalf of Mr. Schwann, asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether the Government of Ceylon had decided to abolish the road tax in that colony, and, if not, what measures had been taken or would be taken to improve the character of the means by which it had in many cases been enforced in the past—namely, imprisonment, &c.

Mr. Buxton said the Government of Ceylon was not prepared at the present time to entertain the question of abolishing the road tax. The Governor, who was lately in this country, and was personally consulted on the subject, was giving special attention to the working of the law, and instructions had been issued by the Secretary of State as to various points of detail in its administration. The latest returns showed a large and satisfactory diminution in the number of persons imprisoned.

THE STATE OF HYDERABAD.

Mr. Keay asked whether the Under-Secretary of State for India was aware that a person named Surwur Jung had, under the support of the British Resident, succeeded in obtaining for himself all the real power in the Hyderabad State; whether he was aware that the Resident was charged with having prejudiced the course of justice in Hyderabad by publicly favouring Surwur Jung, one of the parties to an important suit tried for nine months before his own Court; and that Surwur Jung extorted a bribe of 100,000 rupees from the Prime Minister of Hyderabad by threats; whether the Minister's chief advisers had been banished, one of them, at least, on the Resident's express recommendation, while Surwur Jung, the recipient of the bribe, had been exonerated from all blame; whether he was aware that the Resident had endeavoured to procure the dismissal of the Minister as well as of his advisers; and whether Her Majesty's Government would represent to the Government of India the necessity of a reversal of the policy whereby the present deadlock had been produced in the Hyderabad State.

Sir R. Grey: The Secretary of State is in correspondence with the Government of India regarding the events at Hyderabad to which the hon. member's questions allude. Such papers as he has already received from the Government of India show that the view taken by the Government of the transactions referred to differs considerably from the conclusions indicated in the hon. member's questions; but, pending the receipt of a further report promised by the Government of India, the Secretary of State must withhold his answer to the questions.

THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY AND THE MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGAH.

Sir R. Temple asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that the Bengal Government for some nineteen years during the minority of the Maharaja of Durbhangah, Sir Lachmeshwar Singh, managed his estate; whether a complete survey and settlement and record of rights of his property in Behar was commenced and all but completed by a Bengal Government settlement officer, and completed by the Maharaja at a cost of some lacs of rupees; and whether, that being the case, the Bengal Government now contemplated resurveying this property, and thereby putting the Maharaja to further great and needless expense, and probably involving him in much litigation; and, if so, whether the Secretary of State would take necessary steps to stop such action on the part of the Bengal Government, if not entirely, at least till such time as inquiry could be made and the Maharaja's objections be heard.

Sir E. Grey: A survey of the greater part of the Durbhangah estates was completed, but there is a doubt whether the record of rights suffices to safeguard the interests of the ryots under the Bengal Tenancy Act. Complete information on the subject has not yet reached the Secretary of State, but it is understood that the surveys and record of rights previously effected on the Durbhangah and other estates will be utilised for the present cadastral survey of North Behar, so that the duration and cost of the operations may be diminished as far as possible.

QUININE AND CINCHONA.

On Monday, November 20, Mr. Caine asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what quantity of cinchona in the bulk of all preparations had been sold by the superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, each year from 1886 to 1892; and what had been the average price for the year.

Mr. G. Russell: I shall be glad to hand my hon. friend a detailed statement for the seven years. In 1892-93 5,520 lb. of quinine and 3,650 lb. of cinchona febrifuge were sold from the factory near Darjeeling to the medical department and to the public at a price of one rupee an ounce for quinine and ten annas an ounce for cinchona febrifuge.

INDIA AND THE ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

Mr. Caine asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what steps had been taken by the Government of India to promote exhibits of Indian produce and manufacture at the Antwerp International Exhibition of 1894.

Mr. G. Russell: The promoters of the Antwerp Exhibition are in direct communication with the Government of India, and that Government have advertised the fact that the exhibition is going to be held. The Secretary of State has not heard that any assistance has been asked for by intending exhibitors in India.

MR. KALVADE'S MEMORIAL.

On Thursday, November 23, Mr. A. C. Morton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he is aware of the fact that the discretionary power that lay in the Bombay Government to forward petitions addressed to the Secretary of State for India in Council was exercised in 1890 in the case of the memorial of Mr. Gopal Bapji Khade, a dismissed Revenue officer, who was in receipt of a monthly salary of Rs. 60 only, and was refused to be exercised in December 1892 and July 1893 in the case of the memorial of Mr. N. D. Kalvade, a mamlatdar in the receipt of a monthly salary of Rs. 250; and, whether, under the circumstance that Mr. N. D. Kalvade complains of never having had an impartial inquiry into his case, the Secretary of State for India will intimate to the Bombay Government his desire that that Government will, as a special case, consent to forward to the home Government the memorial of Mr. N. D. Kalvade, together with the opinions of each member of the Bombay Council recorded thereon.

Mr. G. Russell: The memorial of Mr. Khade was remitted by the Government of Bombay before the publication of the Orders of October 1889, which empowered them to withhold such memorials in the exercise of their discretion. It was therefore held not to come within the scope of those Orders. For the reasons given by me in answer to questions on the subject on April 6 and July 17 last, the Secretary of State must decline to make any exception to the rules in favour of Mr. Kalvade.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A HINDOO BY BRITISH SOLDIERS.

Mr. Caine asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the circumstances attendant upon the death of Hampana, a Hindoo railway gatekeeper at Guntakal, Madras Railway, who was shot by one of a party of soldiers belonging to the details of the 2nd Welsh Regiment proceeding from Wellington to Secunderabad, and who died within twenty-three hours after being shot; whether he is aware that Hampana was shot while protecting two Hindoo women from the violence of the soldiers, the women having fled to his hut for safety; that the only means of identification offered to the dying man was the passing of 120 fully-accoutred soldiers past him at eight o'clock at night on a dimly lighted platform; that when a search was made for the revolver with which the shot was fired the bedding and the persons of the soldiers were omitted in the search; and that the officer in command proceeded to Secunderabad with his detachment within a few hours of the shot being fired, and without giving the wounded man the opportunity of identifying during daylight the man who fired the shot; and whether the Secretary of State will obtain and lay all papers connected with this matter upon the table of this House.

Mr. G. Russell: The Government of Madras will be called on for a report on the case. The Secretary of State has reason to believe that Government has offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 for such evidence as may lead to the detection of the offenders.

PAY OF ENGLISH REGIMENTS IN INDIA.

Mr. Labouchere asked the Secretary of State for War whether the pay of English regimenta serving in India was sent from England to India; and, if so, which Government, Indian or English, got the advantage of the exchange; and, if the English, in what way it was credited to this Government.

Mr. Campbel-Bannerman: The British Government has nothing to do with the pay of a regiment serving in India, which is a charge on Indian revenues, and is fixed in sterling money, but issued in India in rupees at the current official rate of exchange. The result, therefore, of a fall or rise in the exchange value of the rupee is that the European soldier receives a larger or smaller number of rupees, the difference affecting the Indian Exchequer.

THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

Mr. Seton-Karr asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in his letter of july 6 last to the Goverament of India on the Behar Cadastral Survey, declared that one of the results of the survey would be to enhance the rents of the landlords to an extent varying from 12 to 15 per cent., and admitted that the tenants would probably suffer from the enhancement of their rents; whether the Lieutenant-Governor now states in a recently published minute, that the main object of the Survey and Record of Right is to protect the tenants from the improper enhancement of their rents by the landlords; and, whether he will make full inquiry into the matter, and state at whose instigation the search was made.

Mr. G. Russell: The Government of Bengal never stated that the survey would "enhance the rents of the landlord to an extent varying from 12 to 15 per cent." The statement in the letter referred to was to the effect that the experience acquired in the settlements already executed under the Act showed that, on the average, the zamindars might count on realising a return of from 12 to 15 per cent., not on their total rental, but on the cost to them of the settlement operations. This would be effected partly by the greater ease with which rents would be recovered, and also by the direct gain in cases where the tenants were found to be holding more land than they were paying for. The statement in the letter of June 6 is thus not inconsistent with Sir A. MacDonnell's minute which is included in the return lately laid on the table.

THE NEW VICEROY.

On account of the Court at Windsor being in partial mourning for the late Prince Alexander of Battenberg, Her Majesty's reception of Lord and Lady Elgin which was cammanded by the Queen on Monday, Nov. 20, was postponed until to-morrow (Nov. 25) when the new Viceroy and Lady Elgin go to Windsor, returning to town on Monday, the 27th.

Lord Elgin has appointed the following officers to, serve upon his Viceregal Staff in India:—Military secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Durand, C.B.; surgeon, Surgeon-Major Franklin; aides-de-camp, Captain G. Grimston and Captain Pollen, both of whom are at present serving upon Lord Lansdowne's Staff.

Lord Elgin, it is stated, is to leave London for Bombay on Jan. 5.

A deputation from the East India Association, headed by Mr. Justice Pinkey, Vice-Chairman of the Council, on Nov. 17 waited upon the Earl of Elgin and presented to him a memorial on subjects of immediate interest with regard to Hindustan. The deputation was received at the India Office, and included Dr. Leitner, of Lahore; Mr. Thornton, late Secretary of the Punjab Government; Mr. Tait, Calcutta; Mr. Zaffur Bahadoor, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. W. N. Wood, Mr. J. B. Pennington, Madras; Mr. C. W. Arathoon, Calcutta; Mr. Cottrell Tupp, Bombay; and Mr. Bhownuggree, of Bhownuggur. The memorial contained the following passages:

By the time your Lordship takes up the reins of office Sir Mortimer Durand's mission to Cabul will, it is hoped, have succeeded in mitigating anxiety in regard to the North-West frontier. But other frontier questions in the neighbourhood of the confines of Burma will also demand the serious and watchful attention of the Viceroy of India, as well as of the British Government at home. We may also entertain a hope—without presuming to express any opinion on the merits of the case—that the tentative measures recently adopted by Government for meeting the great exchange difficulty may prove successful, and thereby afford some much-needed relief to the exhausted finances of the Empire. While great good may result from currency reform, it seems likely that some important Indian industries may find, in these recent changes, reasons for asking the special consideration of the Indian Legislature. But the Indian Government seems utterly unable to protect the interests of its people in the matter of the home charges. Even in the case of expenses imposed on India to gratify British opinion, the burden of them, to a large extent is laid on Indian revenues; and the present Secretary of State has publicly expressed his extreme apprehension of the growing tendency to multiply these unfair exactions. The increasing pressure of expenditure on civil and military administration—however opinions may differ as to the necessity of this increase—will certainly demand your Lordship's vigilant attention. The question must inevitably arise, in view of the Imperial considerations involved in the adequate defence of the frontier, of dividing the military expenditure between the Indian and British Exchequers, and proportioning that expenditure to what is absolutely required for the defence of the Empire.

The memorial was formally presented by Mr. Justice Pinkey.

Lord Elgin, in reply, regretted the shortness of the notice which he had been obliged to give them of their meeting, and which also prevented him from putting in shape any views he might have had to express upon the memorial.

The Viceroy-designate had, perhaps, to some extent ceased to be a private individual, although he had not assumed any formal official function. Considering the extreme gravity of the questions to which they had called his attention, they would not expect, even if he had opinions in regard to them as a private individual, that he should give expression to them, and, at the same time, of course it would be as much out of his power to initiate any official policy. He should certainly give those questions the most careful consideration that he could. He was grateful to them for the views they had put before him, because he thought it could not but be advantageous that there should be a body, including members of all political parties, who could set aside those divisions which naturally divided us in this country, and devote themselves to the welfare of the people of India. He was grateful to them also for the reference they had made to his father's services. Certainly he thought it was the duty of the son to have always before him the fact that one of the chief characteristics of his father's rule was a sympathetic treatment of the various nationalities with whom he had to deal, and if any influence that he could bring to bear would help to promote a good feeling between the subjects in India and other subjects of the Queen, it certainly should not be overlooked.

The deputation thanked Lord Elgin and withdrew.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Nov. 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H F D Pennington, BCS
Mr W B D Edwards, B
Mr H H O'Farrell, MCS
Major-Gen G N Channer, CB, VC
Lieut-Col L R H D Campbell, ISC
Lieut-Col M James, ISC
Capt W J Peyton, CMG, ISC
Capt H F Cadell, ISC
Capt J Hume Balfour, ISC
Capt M H S Grover, ISC
Capt T P Hutchinson, ISC
Lieut W V Scudamore, RE
Lieut E P Johnson, RE
Lieut G Moberly, ISC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R S Burns, B, till June 13, 1894.
Mr J S Tumber, B, 6 mos
Mr L Mercer, B, 10 mos
Mr W L Owen, Bo, 6 mos
Lieut-Col F H Jackson, Bo Inf, 2 mos
Lieut-Col A S Roberts, B Inf, 6 mos
Major T H Mackenzie, ISC, 14 days
Capt E W Walton, RE, 1 yr
Rev A Kitchin, B, 1 mo
Surg-Lieut-Col W E Johnson, M, 3 mos
Surg-Major W Conry, B, 6 mos
Surg-Capt J Murray, B, 6 mos
Asst-Surg F S Davar, Bo, 6 mos
Hon Lieut A Heapy, Bo, to wait for troopship

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G Toynbee, BCS
Mr T Butler, B
Col F A Wilson, ISC
Major A Smith, ISC
Major T H Mackenzie, ISC
Lieut A C Hickley, ISC
Lieut F G Cardew, ISC
Lieut G M Franks, RA
Condr A Hebden, Bo

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

END OF THE GREAT COAL DISPUTE.

GOVERNMENT MEDIATION SUCCESSFUL.

THE coal strike is at an end, the result of the Conference at the Foreign Office being that the miners are to return to work at the old rate of wages until February 1st, 1894, and that a Board of Conciliation is to be constituted forthwith. The close of the sitting of the conference was announced a few minutes before half-past five on Friday week, with the further information that an agreement had been effected; and shortly after this announcement the following official statement was communicated to the press:—

"Terms of settlement of the coal dispute agreed upon between representatives of Federated coal owners and of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, at a Conference held at the Foreign Office on Friday, November 17th 1893—Lord Rosebery, K.G., in the chair.

1. That a Board of Conciliation be constituted forthwith, to last over the year at least, consisting of an equal number of coalowners and miners representatives—fourteen each. They shall before the first meeting endeavour to elect a chairman from outside; and should they fail, will ask the Speaker of the House of Commons to nominate one—the chairman to have the casting vote. That the Board when constituted shall have power to determine from time to time the rate of wages until and from February 1894. The first meeting to be on Wednesday, December 13, 1893, at the Westminster Palace Hotel.

2. That the men resume work at once at the old rate of wages until February 1, 1894. It is agreed that all collieries, so far as practicable, be re-opened for work forthwith, and that, so far as practicable, no impediment be placed in the way of a return of the men to work.

We, the undersigned chairman and secretary of the Federated Coalowners' and of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, on behalf of those represented at this Conference, agree to the above terms of settlement of the present coal dispute.

(Signed on behalf of the coalowners)

A. M. CHAMBERS, CHAIRMAN.
THOMAS RATCLIFFE ELLIS, SECRETARY.

(On behalf of the Miners' Federation)

BENJAMIN PICKARD, Chairman.
THOMAS ASHTON, Secretary.

ROSEBERY, Chairman of the Conference.
H. LLEWELLYN SMITH, Secretary of the Conference.

The above statement was subsequently read in the House of Commons by Mr. Mundella, and was received with cheers.

It appears, says the Press Association, that before the result was arrived at, many proposals and counter-proposals were made and discussed. It is stated that one of the proposals put forward by the colliery owners was that the men should return to work at a reduction of 25 per cent. until March, and that after that date the wages should be settled by a Conciliation Board. The miners' representatives declined this, and insisted upon the old rate as the condition of their returning to work. But they were willing to modify their previous terms to the extent of agreeing that any new rate decided by the Board of Conciliation should begin on March 8st instead of April 1st. Eventually it was decided, as a compromise, that in view of being allowed to return to work at the old rate, they would consent to accept a further limitation of the period to February 1; and this was eventually agreed to. When this settlement was well within view, Lord Rosebery suggested that the opportunity might, perhaps, be a favourable one for deciding upon some figure as the minimum wage, but the coalowners did not accept this suggestion, and the question of the minimum was therefore left, with other points, to be settled by the Board of Conciliation. Mr. Ekstall Wallis, despite of illness, was the principal spokesman for the miners' representatives, who express much satisfaction with the way in which he discharged the onerous duty. On the employers side, the leading spokesmen were Mr. A. M. Chambers, the President of the Coa owners' Association, and Mr. Bidder, Q.C.

THE MARRIED WOMEN'S FRANCHISE QUESTION.

THE House of Commons on Tuesday (Nov. 21) resumed consideration in course of Committee of the Local Government (England and Wales) Bill, when Mr. Walter M'Laren moved to have included in the list of electors for the purposes of the bill all the married women who would be entitled to be on the local government register of electors if they were single. He did not assent to the statement sometimes made that married women were superior to single women. (Laughter.) It might be that there was more wisdom in those who remained single. (Renewed laughter.) It was not right, however, that whilst single women who were ratepayers were allowed to vote, married women with a similar qualification were not.

Mr. Fowler said the hon. member not only proposed to remove the qualifications of marriage, but to create a new register of women who would be entitled to vote as if they were men. That would raise difficulties as to the Parliamentary franchise, and the Government could not assent to it. If the amendment were withdrawn he should endeavour to meet this matter by introducing a clause removing the disqualification of married wemen altogether. (Hear, hear.)

Sir H. Jaeson, Mr. Stansfeld, Sir John Goldsmid, and others having discussed the matter,

Mr. Gibson Bowles said they were asked by this bill to turn a woman into a man—(laughter)—besides to disestablish the Church and entirely alter the administration of the Poor Law. He regarded the unmarried woman as the failure of her sex. (Interruption, fronical cheers, and cries of "Divide.")

Mr. Courtney, Dr. Clark, and others continued the discussion, the latter saying that he had always been in favour of women's suffrage, but he did not believe in putting the rich against the poor, and giving rich women a privilege which their poorer sisters were denied.

Mr. H. Fowler said it was the intention of the Government to remove the disqualifications of married women, so that women now voting for Local Authorities might vote for Parish Councils.

Mr. Chamberlain said this statement seemed to him to take away the very ground from under which the right hon. gentleman conveyed in his earlier statement. If the Government persisted in this step he should have to oppose them, for he did not believe in any extension of the present woman's suffrage.

After a considerable debate Mr. M'Laren withdrew his amendment, with the remark that he understood the Government were going to enable married women to vote in all local government elections if they would have possessed such votes as single women.

Mr. Chamberlain asked the Government if they really meant to confer votes on married women by this bill for Parish Councils.

Mr. Fowler said that they could not give votes to qualified married women in urban districts in counties and leave their sisters similarly qualified in the neighbouring boroughs unenfranchised.

Mr. Chamberlain said then they must recommit the bill.

Mr. Fowler replied that that was a question for the authorities of the House.

Mr. M'Laren's amendment having been withdrawn, a number of other amendments were ruled out of order.

Later on Mr. Labouchere proposed an amendment providing that the ownership of property should not as such, be a qualification for a vote; and this proposal, which, he admitted, dated from the time of Henry VI., provoked some amusement, as it was pointed out that it was an abandonment of the principle of "one man one vote, and that, moreover, it was invented by Jack Cade. To that Mr. Labouchere retorted that Jack Cade was an estimable Radical, who had no seat in the House of Commons, and who "suffered for his opinions, which produced the amusing rejoinder from Mr. Darling that Radicalism had sadly degenerated since, and it was a matter for regret that Radicals now sat in the House of Commons without suffering for their opinions. The amendment was rejected by 287 votes against 75.

COMMISSION IN THE ARMY.

THE following is the list of the successful candidates at the recent examination of Militia sub' alterns and University candidates for commissions in the Army:—

MILITIA CANDIDATES.

CAVALRY.

	Marks.		Marks.
Fulke Greville, Hon C B	1731	Cameron R B...M	1618
Buckworth, A C	1699	Campbell, A J	1699
William, G T	1637	Chandos-Pole-Gell, H A	1604
Sladen, T O R	1634	Watson, G H	1593
Aron, E F S	1623	M'Lachlan, A C	1589

ARTILLERY.

Brown, F T	1830	Lowin, H F E	1772

INFANTRY.

*Furney J L	1950	Witheriel, W F M	1711
*Sangster, P B	1943	Kitson, C E	1697
*Fenning, W M	1936	Renny, G M	1691
*Hawkes, W C W	1899	B-ne, J A	1688
Younger, D R	1857	Spoddidg, G R	1682
Couchman, H N	1847	Constable, J G	1682
Champernowne, H H	1838	Moore, B S	1679
Wroughton, J B	1838	Galbraith, F	1679
Townend, E M	1779	Morrell, H St J	1678
Haworth, L B H	1773	Parkin, F H	1678
Bowden, W H	1770	Parsons, J	1675
Morley, G W	1753	Hill, W L B	1671
Gouldsmith, A	1747	Drew, H R H	1669
Murphy, C G R	1741	Peel, D R	1668
Gunn, D D	1740	Alderson, P C N	1665
Hasler, P	1737	Wilkinson, C A	1665
Chichester, T E	1737	Wilby, G E E	1661
Cockburn J B	1733	Mather, J D	1660
Langdon, F J	1731	Wodderburn, H S	1650
Neeham, A G	1729	Hall, J G	1650
Macafee, A O	1719	Knatchbull-Hugessen, E	1651
Thorne, J F V	1711	Andrics, T A	1649

Elected Indian Staff Corps.

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.

	Marks.		Marks.
Garraway, H S	1685	Bathurst, A H	1337
Pomeroy, Hon R L	1581	Kennard, A C H	1336
Prissick, C	1551	Hammick, S F	1203
Street, H	1524		

In consequence of certain irregularities having taken place at one of the centres at the recent competitive examination, two extra Commissions have been granted, which, after careful inquiries into the circumstances, are considered sufficient to prevent any possible injury to candidates.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND SIAM.

THE "Chronicle's" correspondent in Paris writes:—Prince Henri d'Orleans still continues his efforts so thwart the negotiations going on between the French and English Governments on the subject of Siam. The Prince belongs to the class of politicians who are endeavouring to bring discredit upon the Dupuy Cabinet, and especially upon M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the ground that he follows a subservient policy towards England. One of the chiefs of this cabal is M. Flourens, the ex-Foreign Minister, who takes to himself the honour of having brought about the Franco Russian understanding. Prince Henri throws no new light upon the situation beyond keeping up the anti-English propaganda of the Chauvinist prints. The son of the Duc de Chartres states that he has received letters from Cochin China and Bangkok, in which French residents express great displeasure because home Government has not claimed the provinces of Battambang and Angkor. These local authorities, whose personal interests are doubtless over-concerned, declare that the convention is very far from the terms of the ultimatum. It appears, however, that this chiefly refers to the "unavenged" sailors of Paknam. Money compensation is to be given to their families, who will probably be content to accept this shameful reparation. Though less acrimonious, and with some knowledge of facts, Prince Henri d'Orleans is evidently bent upon following in the footsteps of M. Millevoye and other advocates of a spirited foreign programme.

THE HIMALAYA BANK TRIAL.

On Thursday Mr. William D. Henry, was cross-examined by Mr. Howard. He was the first person who took permanent charge of the liquidation. He related the circumstances under which the appointment of official liquidator was made; the official liquidator agreed originally to accept 2½ per cent. on the receipts; this was afterwards raised to 5 per cent. The full report of the affairs of the bank was ready in February 1892. He made no direct report before that. Witness was shown the first report of the assets and liabilities of the bank made by the liquidator. That report stated that the total hopeful assets were Rs. 7,07,000. That represented what was considered good assets. They had not realised anything like that. It should be reduced by a lakh of rupees. The premiums of policies were a heavy tax on the bank. Policies were sometimes taken as collateral security by banks. There was nothing improper in a bank discounting its fixed deposits when there was a run on it. Considering Mr. Wilson's indebtedness to the bank and his position, he thought he was perfectly safe for the bill he gave in June 1890. If the bill had gone to Mr. Wilson's credit in reduction of his debt, there would have been nothing wrong in getting the bill. It was perfectly legitimate for Mr. Wilson to give the bill with the object of reducing his balance. Witness had heard Mr. King's evidence as to accommodation bills. There would be no impropriety in Mr. Wilson giving the bank an accommodation bill. If it had been an accommodation bill the money would have come in and the bank would have been liable. The impropriety was in the manner in which the bill was treated in the bank. Witness was next examined on the balance-sheet for June 1890 on much the same lines as Mr. King had been examined. The rapid increase in the fixed deposits of the Himalaya Bank indicated that Mr. Moss had the public confidence. Many of these deposits were made by men who were regarded as shrewd business men. It would be almost impossible for a bank to lose such large sums in bad debts without the grossest mismanagement. Witness was next examined as to the amount of knowledge necessary to follow the accounts. He did not think it required much skill to do so. He thought from the headings alone it would be possible to learn what were the securities for the accounts, but not their value. The security record was a correct record; it might have been a little more elaborate. One could not tell from it what the value of the security was. The Himalaya Bank paid the Mussoorie Bank from 8 to 10 per cent. on their deposits of Rs. 2½ lakhs. The Bank of Upper India had half a lakh of rupees in fixed deposit. This indicated confidence in Mr. Moss's management. Mr. Wilson did not decline to answer any questions before the District Judge at Mussoorie. He brought his letter-press book, and, as far as witness knew, he was not summoned to produce it. As official liquidator, witness had filed a civil suit against the defendants for six or eight lakhs of rupees. Counsel for the defendants made no objections to an adjournment till his case was decided. Witness gave particulars of the times when the Public Prosecutor inquired into the case at Mussoorie. He came to know all about the state of the bank generally within a fortnight or three weeks after he took up the liquidation. He knew by that time that creditors would not get more than four annas in the rupee. He knew everything in April 1892 at the enquiry before the District Judge, and nothing new had transpired since. He did not directly apply to the District Judge to prosecute the directors criminally. His civil suit was filed in March last.

W. D. Henry, cross-examined by Mr. Reid—He did not remember Mr. Benson, the District Judge, saying anything about the directors selling their shares. There was a remark made, he could not say by whom. He knew Harford's signature. Harford was the purchaser of Munton's shares. He knew the signature of T. E. Lander, Secretary of the Punjab Bank.

Mr. Reid put a letter into the witness's hands, and witness proved the signature. The letter was not addressed to witness.

The Chief Justice asked in what way it was relevant.

Mr. Reid said he merely wanted to prove the signature.

This part of the letter was admitted. Another letter, signed by the same person, was put in.

Mr. Reid said these letters went to show that Munton's seventeen shares were retransferred to him. He put in scrip of the Himalaya Bank.

Witness, reading the scrip, said it bore an endorsement of transfer from Munton to Harford, but none of retransfer to Munton.

The Chief Justice ruled that the letters were inadmissible, and Mr. Reid preferred to withdraw the scrip which had been handed to witness.

By Mr. Reid.—Mr. Munton had never gone through the books with witness's assistance. He told Mr. Munton that he might have access to the books to ascertain how much was paid by debtors of the bank between 18th April 1890 and 7th July 1891, the date the bank closed. So far as witness knew there were no fixed deposits made after the 18th June 1890. There may have been some deposits on current account. Witness could not ascertain from the books the date when the cash for Munton's hundis was paid. There was nothing to show the date even approximately. The rate of interest on deposits would be fixed generally by the directors. The rate of interest fluctuated according to the money market. Witness's experience of directors was that they did not depend on the manager in the preparation of the balance-sheet. Mr. Connell's auditor's report was a very extraordinary report, not such as a professional auditor would have made. It did not show that the bank had declared a true and correct statement of the bank's affairs. The manager and accountant were responsible for the balance-sheet. Asked if the directors would accept the manager's statement witness said he did not know what the directors might do.

The Chief Justice said he should tell the jury that if the directors did *bona fide* and honestly accept the figures put before them, not being conscious that the balance-sheet was a false one, they were not guilty.

By Mr. Reid.—Witness found printed copies of Articles of Association in the bank. In September 1891 witness knew that the Articles of Association had not been registered. A manager before writing off an account should lay it before the directors.

W. D. Henry, cross-examined by Mr. Wallach,—when Greenway was examined before the Judge of Saharanpur he was in the employ of the Alliance Bank. He entered the service of the Alliance Bank in August 1891, and was first assistant. He was not at witness's branch. Witness thought he acted for a short time as agent at Umballa while the agent was on leave. That must have been about August or September 1892. He left the service of the bank this year. The book shown witness was the manager's letter book, kept by Moss. There was in it a letter, dated 5th March 1891, from Moss to Greenway.

W. D. Henry, cross-examined by Mr. Moss—Witness had learned banking in England, he had studied banking in books and passed examinations. He was educated in England and came out to India in 1872. He had assisted in the liquidation of another bank, the Punjab Bank, which paid its depositors in full with interest. There were life policies held by that bank. One of the officers of the Punjab Bank bought a number of these policies at public auction. He gave a hundred or two hundred rupees over the surrender value, something very small. Witness had surrendered nearly all the Himalaya Bank policies. He did not get more than the surrender values. He did not try to sell them for more. He had the sanction of the District Judge to sell. The creditors were not asked to consent. He had sold E. C. Ryland's policy, and Mr. Ryland died shortly after the policy was sold. He did not admit that there was a loss by that transaction. He had sold Whytbank Estate by private sale for Rs. 8,500. He did not know that that estate cost Rs. 22,000. Mr. West, of the Mussoorie Seed Stores, bought it. Witness had heard that Mr. West offered Mr. Moss Rs. 16,000 for the estate before the bank failed. Witness had written off a number of debts. He had not told the debtors that they were no longer responsible. The Simla Bank took four or five years to liquidate. Witness had realised the surrender values of the policies in the Z loan ledger. Some debts had been renewed since 1890 for the purpose of preventing their being barred by limitation. Mr. Moss's floating account was at credit about Rs. 1,100 when the bank failed. He did not know that Moss had a claim against the bank for Rs. 2,000 more. Moss registered no claim against the bank. He never refused to give witness information. In his experience an account that was good in one half-year did not turn out bad in the next, nor did an account regarded as bad ever turn out good. If a loan was bad in December, but yet was good in June, it would properly be included as an asset in the June balance-sheet.

W. D. Henry, re-examined by Mr. Strachey.—Although the Security Register did not contain the value of all the securities, the securities themselves were kept in the bank's safe. The Himalaya Bank would have had to part with its securities to the Mussoorie Bank or suspend payment if the Mussoorie Bank had demanded payment. He had said he had a recollection of fixed deposits made after June 1890. Referred to the ledgers at certain pages he found that several deposits were renewed a few days before the bank closed.

By the Court.—He had said if the books were true the balance would be true. The books were false, and the falsehood would be discovered by any person investigating the accounts. He opposed the petition of a shareholder for a prosecution because the creditors were to recover so small a sum, and he knew the expense of a prosecution. He thought it inadvisable in the intrests of the creditors to incur further expense and he thought it a matter for the Government to take up. He objected to the prosecution on these grounds. The balances in the minute of questions related to periods before the meeting of shareholders in October 1890.

The reading of Mr. Henry's evidence took up the rest of the sitting, and the Court adjourned at half-past two.

Thursday was the fourteenth day of the trial of the Himalaya Bank officials.

The case for the prosecution was concluded to-day, and the statements of the defendants on certain points on which they were questioned by the court were taken down. These included such matters as the time the minute of questions to Moss was made up, their reasons for not informing the shareholders of the state of the bank, the transaction of the hundis, the appointment of the auditor and the value of policies. Mr. Alston then opened the case for the defence in a short speech, and Captain Leahy's evidence was partly taken. From the replies made by counsel to the Chief Justice as the court was about to rise, it would seem that it is barely possible that the case may be concluded this week.

George Henry Webb, Manager of the Mussoorie Bank, was put into the witness-box for cross-examination. He stated that he knew Mr. Wilson well. Mr. Wilson had no special training in bank accounts. The directors never interfered with witness's discretion in preparing the interest sheets. Witness was a director in the Dehra Dun Tea Company. He recommended Mr. Munton to buy shares in that Company. He did not advise Mr. Munton to buy those shares because he thought the Himalaya Bank a bad speculation. Munton, he believed, was once in the police department, and immediately before he came to Mussoorie he was an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces. He kept a floating account till 1892 in the Mussoorie Bank and his pension was paid into the Mussoorie Bank. He had between sixty and seventy shares in that Bank. As a director he was not in the habit of looking through the bank books. Witness did not think he understood the system of keeping accounts of banks. Witness had heard the evidence is this court relating to the hundis for Rs. 14,000.

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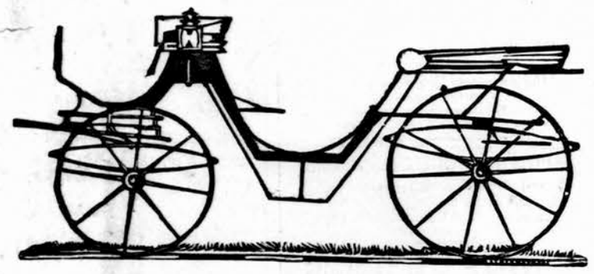

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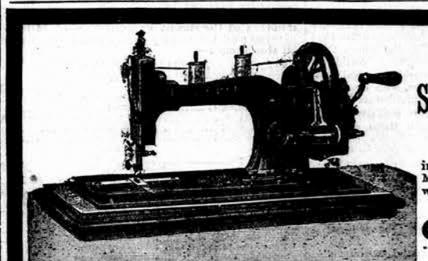

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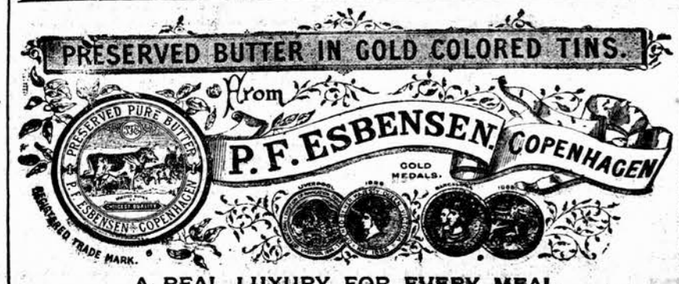

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